[illegible] NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. [illegible]
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary of the Interior and the Indians.

FOREIGN CONVICTS AND PAUPERS.

SENATOR COOPER'S SPEECH.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

[illegible] and the General Policy—The Passenger Bill.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

Col. BENTON threatens to make a speech on the "Ostend Policy"—but promises it shall be [illegible] striking and impressive. The last number of *Frank Leslie's New-York Journal* contains the most capitally designed caricature I have seen for months. Its subject is the "Ostend Treaty Policy." The scene is a fertile looking sugar cane field, in which the negroes are hard at work, while in the distance are a ship, typical of commerce, and churches and forts, indicative of civilization and national strength. At the right in the foreground is a portly female figure—a crucifix dangling from her neck and a diadem upon her brow—standing in an attitude of supplication, with one hand raised as if in expostulation, while the other is employed in pacifying a miniature specimen of ebony who clings to her skirt in evident trepidation. The figure of the little negro is itself a comicality, with his distended abdomen, the corners of a very capacious mouth drawn downward to a point directly beneath the nose, and with his eyes starting from their sockets as they are turned with affrighted stare upon the second principal figure in the scene. This second figure stands directly opposite the female, and is dressed as RICHARD III. There is no mistaking the face—it is PIERRE SOULE, with [illegible] and rage depicted upon his countenance, who stands with a six-barreled revolver in one hand, ready cocked, and pointed directly at the female, while with the other he tenders a heavy, well-filled purse of gold. The inscription below is, "P——e S——e." (Character similar to *Richard III*, &c.)—"Madam, take your choice! Little Cuba I must have." Colonel BENTON talks of holding up this picture to the House on his speech on the "Ostend question," but there is one difficulty—it cannot well be reported, either phonographically or stenographically, although the Colonel thinks it would be funny-graphic enough for all practical purposes.

This Ostend Conference has furnished material for a great many newspaper paragraphs of late. [illegible] would be inclined to suppose the secrets of the Conference were perfectly familiar to the parties professing to relate them so specifically. A comparison, however, of the stories from day to day, will reveal an inconsistency betraying the fact that their promulgators are dealing entirely in fabrications and surmises. There is, in fact, very little known upon the subject. That Ministers BUCHANAN, MASON and SOULE, and they alone, met by appointment at Ostend (not Paris, as originally stated,) is known to be true. It is quite certain that they agreed upon a course of foreign policy, in certain respects, to be recommended to the Administration; but, it is a little remarkable, that in all their guessings upon the subject, none of those who have tried their hand upon the subject have ever yet, even by accident, approached a true statement of the character of the recommendation made by the gentlemen composing the conference. I desire to place this declaration by the side of all the stories relative to the Ostend business—perfectly confident that it will be entirely vindicated whenever Mr. BUCHANAN's dispatch containing the recommendation is published. This may seem like a profession on the part of your correspondent to know more upon this subject than all his professional cotemporaries. Well, let the official dispatches settle the question between us—I am quite willing to abide the test.

Our Government has been making some inquiry into the motive of Great Britain in sending a large naval force recently to Central America, and a dispatch has been received, setting forth as the reason for so doing, the newspaper statement that Captain HOLLINS, of Greytown celebrity, was to be sent back there with an increased force. Surely, this is slight occasion for such energetic action by John Bull; and only affords another evidence of the keen determination of the Allies to hold us in check on this continent, as well as to domineer over Europe. Of course, there never was any reasonable foundation for the HOLLINS story; but it originated with a little provincial paper here—which seeks to create an impression of its semi-officiality by continually denying that such a character belongs to it—and was copied from it into some of the New-York papers, and by that means obtained credence and consequence. Your readers were promptly apprised of its groundlessness.

The French Spoliation bill, to-day, looks decidedly like passing, in the House. Its friends are hard at work, and are managing with considerable tact and skill. From present appearances, I should think the bill would have at least twenty majority. Its friends seem to have no fear that it will be vetoed by the President; and while, perhaps, its defeat in the House might be deemed rather a fortunate occurrence by the Executive, I hardly believe he will assume the responsibility of refusing his signature.

The Emigrant Passenger bill, published in the TIMES this morning, is a substitute reported by Mr. FISH, in lieu of that reported last session by the Select Committee on the subject. It differs from the original in several essential particulars, amendments having been made for the purpose of removing, so far as possible, the objections made to the former by parties engaged in the emigrant passenger trade. Why will not Congress take up this bill and pass it without delay? Surely, the work of humanity developed so carefully by an intelligent Select Committee of Congress, may be acted upon and adopted without danger of serious detriment to any honest parties, and with a certainty of great benefit to a very large class of our fellow beings. I confess, however, the conviction now that the bill will not be acted upon at the present session.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, in connection with a well-deserved compliment to the manly independence, and the high mental and moral qualities of General CULLOM, of Tennessee, mentions the name of Mr. EDGERTON in a list of Southern Whigs who have earned their title of true men. Mr. EDGERTON is from Ohio; and the *Journal* undoubtedly intended to speak of Mr. ETHERIDGE, of North Carolina, than whom there is no truer, more honest, more energetic or more useful Whig in the House.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

A message was received from the President, enclosing the communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation in reference to Indian matters. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Another Message was also received containing information relative to the Post-Office, Custom-Houses, and also in the different cities, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-roads.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the citizens of Genesee County, N. Y., remonstrating against the Graduation bill of last session, and in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. COOPER presented the memorial of Mr. TILDEN, of Philadelphia, offering an atlas to Congress.

Mr. SUMNER presented two memorials from the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, in favor of the mediation of the United States between European belligerents; also, two memorials from the same place in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. CHASE introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, and it was made the special order of the day for Monday next. It appropriates $300,000, and makes the Louisville and Portland Canal free.

MR. COOPER ON FOREIGN PAUPERS.

Mr. COOPER, in addressing the Senate in support of his convict and pauper resolutions, said he presumed that Senators were aware that several States of Europe transport their paupers and criminals here. This was unfriendly and unjust. Nations in amity with us have no right to make our land their penal colony. But a month ago, a single vessel landed at New-York one hundred and fifty paupers, and fifteen convicts wearing chains on their limbs. More recently another vessel brought quite a number of Swiss, sent here at the expense of their Government. The Sardinian Government, also, recently shipped thirty-four convicts and criminals to New-York. It is a common practice among the several States of Continental Europe, to make contracts for the transportation hither of their paupers, and sometimes the inmates of their penitentiaries. The agents of great passenger lines make arrangements for the removal of the paupers of inland European towns to Antwerp, Bremen, Havre, and other seaports for transportation hither, and in Ireland a similar practice is pursued. We have as much right, and it is as much our duty, to protect ourselves against vice and crime as against disease. If, upon a point of national etiquette, we receive an insult the whole nation takes fire and war is threatened, but we tamely acquiesce in this discharge of Almshouses and Prisons on our shores for fear that we may lose the votes of our foreign population. He was willing the country should continue to be the asylum of the oppressed of every land, that those who come here should be fed from our abundance, as heretofore, and be protected by our institutions in their persons and property, but the time had come when the door of admission should be forever closed against all [illegible] paupers, and all persons convicted or suspected of crime, who shall be sent here by their respective Governments. The Mayor of New-York has addressed the municipal bodies of that City, as well as the President of the United States, on the subject, and enough has been exhibited to alarm the apprehension of every Christian and patriot in the land. [illegible] though Congress could [illegible] the control of such to the Governors of the States in which they were organized, still Congress might do much to keep the material out of the country, which contaminates our Society and fills our prisons and workhouses. He did not believe the worthy immigrant would object to the measure proposed. It would affect only unfeeling despots and criminals. He next reviewed the statistics of pauperism and crime as disclosed by the last census, and said that the facts represented should induce Congress to provide the necessary legislation for the protection of our people.

Mr. BRODHEAD offered an amendment, that secret political associations are repugnant to republican institutions and subversive of the liberties of the people.

A sharp war of words then ensued between Mr. COOPER and his colleague, and no little irritation of feeling was manifested on the part of the former.

Mr. WELLER offered two resolutions as an amendment, declaring free speech and open discussion essential to republican liberty, and the abrogation of religious tests for office was constitutional and expressive of the sentiments of the American people. He challenged any Senator to meet him on these issues.

Messrs. BAYARD and CLAYTON then made a few remarks, when the further consideration of Mr. COOPER's resolution was postponed, and the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

The motion made, yesterday, to strike out the item for the extension of the Capitol, was not agreed to.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Mr. SHIELDS submitted two amendments. The first was the appointment of three Commissioners to proceed to the Indian country and make treaties of amity with the friendly tribes and guarantee them protection, and report such treaties, as well as those who continue hostile to the President, and such military commanders as he shall direct. The other, after reciting the recent Indian difficulties, proposes that mounted volunteers, not exceeding three thousand, and not exceeding five hundred friendly Indians—the latter for rangers, scouts, hunters and guides—be called into service for eighteen months.

Mr. CASS objected to the employment of Indians.

Mr. SHIELDS observed that for guides and scouts they were indispensable, and he recommended placing at the disposal of the President this force immediately, to prevent immense hordes of Indians from destroying the settlements of the whites next Spring.

Mr. BELL thought that pacific measures would be more efficacious and economical. He said that Commissioners could settle the difficulties, and that the number of hostile Indians had been very much overrated.

Mr. RUSK suggested that these Commissioners should be men acquainted with the Indian character, and not politicians.

Mr. SHIELDS thought the most pacific measures would be the immediate chastisement of the authors.

The CHAIRMAN of the Committee on Military then abandoned the idea of the employment of Indians, and Messrs. JOHNSON, HUNTER and others, discussed the appointment of Commissioners.

Mr. HUNTER thought an increase of the regulars would be preferable to an army of volunteers, as the latter would invite war.

Mr. GWIN thought the proper Commissioner would be the General-in-Chief of the Army, who would know when to treat.

Mr. HOUSTON then obtained the floor, and on his motion to do so the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, in response to the resolution of August last, relative to the selection of the sites for the accommodation of Courts and Post-Offices in Philadelphia and New-York.

Mr. WITTE understood from the reading of the Message that the President does not deem it advisable to exercise the authority conferred on him, and leaves to the House the various propositions, that the House may make a selection. It is true the resolution gives him no authority to make a final purchase, but only the power to select sites, requiring him to submit his action to the House for their approval. The subject is one of importance to Philadelphia and New-York. The selection must be made first with regard to the [illegible], and then the price to be paid. He understood there are a number of propositions, some unit, some high and others low priced. In view of this, he moved the subjects be referred to a Select Committee. Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER made another ineffectual attempt to call up the Senate resolution authorizing an expedition to be sent to the relief of Dr. KANE.

The House went into Committee on the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. PHELPS said, being personally in the subject, not by any act of his own, he should take no part in the legislation on the subject.

Mr. ORR remarked, that there was not a gentleman in the House but had been supplied with piles of documents in favor of these claims, while nothing had been furnished in opposition to them. What was asserted as truths, would, on sifting the documents turn out not to be fact. The $5,000,000 proposed to be appropriated would be but entering a wedge to $30,000,000 more, at least. He argued to show that our Government abandoned these claims, because, under international law they could not be properly enforced against France.

Mr. PHILLIPS, proceeding on the admitted facts that hostilities were committed under the authority of France on American commerce, insisted that our Government is liable for damage. He denied, in reply to Mr. ORR, that they have ever been ignored. On the contrary, our Government has universally recognized and held them valid. So far from ignoring the claim, Congress, in July, 1798, by declaring us freed and exonerated from the stipulations between the United States and France, made it the ground, in the most solemn manner, of the justness of the claims.

Mr. MILLSON argued in favor of excluding from the benefit of the bill the assignees of claimants and insurance officers. Claimants have been adroitly used to build up influence to serve the passage of the bill, that assignees and insurance officers may obtain a larger share of the appropriation, which should be confined to those who have claims for spoliations.

Mr. BAYLY closed the general debate—answering, at length, the objections made against the bill. Judge MARSHALL had said there were never juster claims on the face of the earth, and where the obligation on the part of the Government to pay was stronger. The fact that a similar measure was vetoed by President POLK, ought to strengthen the bill under consideration.

Without proceeding further, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Brig Bainbridge—Know-Nothing Nomination in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The *Star* intimates that the commander of the brig *Bainbridge* cut short his cruise in consequence of a disagreement with the commander of the Brazil squadron, and took the responsibility of coming home without orders.

The *American Organ* denies the report that a nomination has been made by the Virginia Know-Nothings, and says a nomination will ere long be made by a Convention of the party.

Commenced snowing here this evening, with prospects of a heavy fall.

Mr. CLAYTON, in the Senate to-day, endorsed all the views expressed by Mr. COOPER to-day, and promised to enlarge upon them at some future time.

Col. SUTHERLAND of Philadelphia, and Major McNAIR of Washington, are vigorously at work carrying out the plans of the recent Old Soldiers' Convention.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Hon. ANDREW J. HARLAN, of Indiana, and J. R. DICKERSON, of Pennsylvania, were admitted attorneys and counselors.

No. 40—Thomas Zane et al., appellants, *vs.* Joseph E. Law. Argument was continued by Mr. May for appellants, and Messrs. Carlisle and Coxe for appellee.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 25.

New-Orleans papers of Friday are received. Messrs. KENNEDY & CO., whose failure has been announced, state in their Card that all regular business not connected with the house of "RHODES, PEGRAM & CO., St. Louis, will be continued, and all demands and liabilities promptly met.

The Washington *Sentinel* of this morning says that the Grand Council of Know-Nothings, recently in session in Alexandria, nominated or expressed a preference for Hon. JAMES F. STROTHER as a candidate for the Governorship of Virginia.

Mr. WALTER, the Architect, has completed a design of a magnificent new dome for the Capitol.

The Railroad Riot—Order Restored.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The Sheriff and local magistrates, accompanied by one hundred soldiers, Government troops, proceeded yesterday to the point on the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad occupied by the rioters. At Port Cobbom, fifty Irishmen had opened a drawbridge and refused to have it closed. The law was explained to them, and being assured that legal redress was within their reach, they voluntarily closed the draw and promised no further molestation at any point. The party then returned, and thus the matter rests for the present.

Burning of a Coal Boat—Two Lives Lost.

MAUCH CHUNK, Thursday, Jan. 25.

A New-Brunswick coal boat caught fire at the wharf last night, and the Captain of her, with his son, being drunk, it is supposed, in the cabin at the time, their bodies were burned to a crisp before they could be rescued.

Fire in Oswego, &c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 25.

The dwelling of REUBEN BEACH was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss not large.

We had a slight snow storm last night, but to-day the weather is fine, and the sleighing excellent. Thermometer at 6° this morning.

The Harbor is open.

Balloon Ascent—Balloon Burst in the Air.

EASTON, (Pa.) Thursday, Jan. 25.

Miss LOUISA BRADLEY, of Philadelphia, made a fine balloon ascension this morning. The balloon went up straight for a great distance, then veered to the east for a short distance and burst, when, what remained of it forming into a parachute, Miss BRADLEY came down fast and landed four miles from here uninjured. The excitement was intense until word was received of her safety.

Acquittal of an Ex-County Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 25.

SIMPSON, the ex-County Treasurer, has been acquitted in the criminal suit against him for embezzlement.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 25.

Snow to a depth of about two inches fell here last night. Weather clear to-day. The noon reports from Ogdensburg, Montreal, Burlington and Concord, state the weather to be fine.

The Fort Washington Disaster—Another Loss of Life.

Yesterday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of Mr. HENRY WILSON, the late member of Hose Company No. 42, who was run over on Saturday morning week, at Fort Washington, on the lamentable occasion of the burning of Mr. HAVEN's residence, and the loss of life, by burning and suffocation, of three of his daughters. The deceased has left a wife and six children. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

LATE FROM THE BAHAMAS.

The U. S. Steamer Fulton at Nassau—Disasters at Sea.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 22.

By the arrival yesterday at this port of the British brig *Wasp*, Capt. SWEETING, from Nassau, N. P., we have been placed in possession of Nassau papers to the 16th instant.

The cholera broke out at Salt Cay, Turks Island, on the 20th ult., and the deaths up to the 29th ult., amounted to twenty-nine.

The British brig *Matilda*, which vessel was sent from England to take in the copper ore laden on board of the *Young Queen*, wrecked at Crooked Island last year, sailed from that place about the middle of December.

Letters for the United States can now be conveyed from Nassau by British packet only as far as Kingston, Jamaica. Postage to that port 4d. the half ounce, payable in advance.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Commander MITCHELL, arrived at Nassau on the 14th instant, from Norfolk, which place she left on the 10th ult. The *Fulton* was on a cruise in search of the missing ship *Albany*, Commander GERRY, supposed to be lost. She put in for coal, but not obtaining any, went to the harbor on the 6th inst. through the Eastern passage.

A severe gale took place at Crooked Island on the night of the 29th and 30th ult. The wrecking schooner *Mary Chase*, Capt. HANNA, drove on shore at Long Bay, and became a total wreck. Fevers still continue there.

The sloop *Dreadnot*, owned by THOMAS KEMP, was driven on shore at Black Wood Bush, Bahama Bank, on the 29th ult., when it became necessary to cut away her mast. She was got off by the schooner *Vesper*, and towed into Bullock's Harbor, Berry Islands. Two of the sloop's men were washed overboard and drowned.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 27th ult. says:

The schooner *Albatross*, of Kingston, Jamaica, Capt. VIGOUREUX, from Kingston, sailed on the 29th October for New-York, with pimento, coffee, rum, hides, copper and specie. She had also nine passengers, gentlemen and ladies. After a tempestuous passage, when within a hundred miles of the Highlands, she experienced a severe hurricane from W. N. W., lost all her sails, and the vessel was driven on her beam ends, in which state she lay four hours. The Captain, mate and crew finding it impossible to save themselves, were lashed to the rails, where they remained for three days, the passengers being fastened down below. The vessel was then got before the wind, when the weather moderated down to a heavy gale, which lasted seven days. The passengers all this time had no nourishment, but bread and water, which were passed down to them from the deck. Everything was washed from the deck, and the crew were placed on short allowance. The vessel was making from four to five feet water in the hold. All the crew worked at the pumps.

The fourth night the vessel was going down by the head. They then threw the cargo overboard at 1 o'clock A. M. The crew were worn out and forced the male passengers to work, in order to save life, the ladies being in the water all the time nearly famished. Killed the goat and fed on that. They were then within 100 miles of Bermuda. The gale abated. On the 9th day fell in with the British schooner *Port of Spain*, bound to Halifax. It was then blowing a heavy gale of wind from E. N. E. The crew of the schooner manned their boats to take the passengers off. The ladies had to be thrown in the boats; they were in their wet clothes for seven or eight days. One lady refused to leave the vessel, on account of illness, preferring to die rather than be removed. Relieved the ship by pumping. The next day, a British bark from Hull, bound to Charleston, fell in with the *Albatross*, and the Captain of her kindly offered to take off the lady passenger, but she still objecting, it was found necessary to remove her by force. She fainted on deck, and in this state was thrown into the bark's boat, a heavy sea running at the time. The name of the lady is LOPEZ. She is a native of Philadelphia, very wealthy, and had been to Jamaica for her health.

The bark supplied the *Albatross* with provisions and water, and took charge of her letter-bag. They then repaired their sails, and tried ineffectually to reach Bermuda, on account of continuous gales. They then bore away for Charleston with a fair wind. When within a hundred and fifty miles of that city, the vessel encountered a severe gale from the westward, which struck her abaft, tore the sails, broke the bowsprit and fore-boom, and blew her so far out of her course, that, as a last resort, Capt. FIGUERS resolved upon coming to Nassau. She received assistance from a wrecking vessel, and arrived here on Sunday last.

The same captain was wrecked on these shores about four years ago in the brig *Erie*, when he was lashed to a spar for four days.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 6th inst. says:

The American clipper ship *Elias*, of Yarmouth, is reported by Capt. SAWYER of the *Triton*, to have anchored on the north side of the Great Isaacs on Saturday last, the wind blowing violently from the northwest. The captain was obliged to cut away her masts and spars to prevent her from dragging ashore. Several wreckers offered their assistance, but were not allowed to go on board. After the gale abated, jury masts were rigged, and the *Elias* left for New-Orleans on Tuesday last, with a fair wind.

The Nassau Chamber of Commerce, on the 14th ult., forwarded to the salvors in the case of the American ship *Sunny Side*, Capt. ADAMS, wrecked at the Riding Rocks, 50 per cent. on the dry portion of the cargo, and 70 per cent. on the wet, and £30 to the wreck master.

A Concert by the Newsboys.

Exactly so, reader! A Concert to be given by the Newsboys at the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday evening. A rehearsal took place last evening at their lodging-house, at which the boys did their best, under guidance of Mr. VAN METER. The singing came hard at first, when the little fellows were required to do it in unison, but they improve in time and tune. Their Concert will be a novelty. Addresses are in the programme as well as music.

Paul Julien and the Poor.

Since the Charity Concert was given, young PAUL JULIEN, accompanied by his father and his agent, has personally superintended the distribution of the funds, by visits to the headquarters of the Relief Associations. The proceeds of the Concert were $483 50, to which $50 were added by PAUL; total amount, $533 50.

Religious Papers United.

The New-York *Recorder* and the *Baptist Register*, (the latter recently published at Utica,) have been united in this City under the title of the *New-York Recorder and Register*. The editorial corps of both papers are retained—Messrs. CUTTING and L. F. BEECHER of the *Recorder*, and Messrs. BENDER and TEN BROOK of the old *Register*. The form of the *Recorder* remains unchanged.

Lectures.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE lectured before a good house at the Tabernacle last evening, on Trial by Jury. Dr. MAHAHAN discoursed of the Church at the Astor-place Hall. Mr. SCHRONTER read a paper before the Geographical and Historical Society on the Influence of Forests on the Progress of Civilization.

Robert Burns' Birth Day.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS. The event was celebrated with all the honors due to it, by the trusty Scots, who drank their "cups of kindness" at banqueting tables selected in Brooklyn and on Staten Island. In this City, there was no public celebration of the day.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF ORANGE COUNTY.—A public meeting of citizens of Orange and Ulster Counties, in favor of the formation of a new County, is to be held at Newburg to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

THE CZAR ACCEPTS THE FOUR CONDITIONS.

HOSTILITIES CONTINUE.

THE PRINCIPALITIES AGAIN INVADED.

Capture of Tultscha and Babadagh by the Russians.

OPERATIONS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

ANOTHER SORTIE OF THE GARRISON.

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED.

SARDINIA JOINS THE ALLIANCE.

Loss of Ship George Canning.

Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs Down—Consols 91 7-8.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Pacific*, from Liverpool, afternoon of Saturday the 13th instant, with 62 passengers, arrived at this port yesterday at 9 A. M.

The *Pacific* arrived out 8½ o'clock P. M. of Tuesday the 9th. In running up the Mersey to her moorings in that part of the river called "the Sloyne,"—the night being exceedingly dark and thick,—the *Pacific* ran into the brig *Corinthian*, Captain KEMP, outward bound for Calcutta, (with a cargo said to be valued at £29,000 sterling,) and at the time lying at anchor with her head up-stream. The *Pacific* struck her full in the stern, and sunk her immediately. No lives were lost, the twelve men who composed the *Corinthian's* crew having got on board the steamer. Captain KEMP was on shore.

The ship *City of Montreal* from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 7th. She had no papers on board, otherwise she would have brought six days' later American intelligence.

The New-York liner *George Canning* is supposed to have been lost somewhere near the island of Heligoland, on the shore of which island papers and baggage and passengers have been cast, leaving little doubt of the calamity. There is no authentic account of the crew and passengers—25 crew and 125 passengers. A letter, indeed, says that all were lost. The cargo was insured in Hamburg for 250,000 marks banco, and for [illegible] in New-York.

The Eastern question has entered into an entirely new phase. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has announced to the Austrian Government that the *Czar accepts not only the four points of guarantee, but also the interpretation given to them by the Three Powers*, England, France and Austria. But, as no armistice is agreed to, *hostilities will continue during the progress of negotiation.*

Sardinia has joined the Western Alliance. The conduct of Prussia and of the Germanic States is still equivocal.

This intelligence has much surprised the public mind throughout Europe. Its immediate effect was to raise the quotation of Consols two per cent. But doubts are springing up fast. Why has the Czar accepted terms which he has [illegible] declared ignominious and humiliating? Is the declaration wrung from him; and, if so, is the war then near its close? Or is he at all sincere in his implied desire for peace? Is it not a desperate attempt to detach Austria from the alliance? Or, finally, is it an artifice to gain time to move those extraordinary masses of troops he has collected into the Crimea, and thus drive the allies into the sea?

Such are the questions everywhere asked, but without any satisfactory reply. It is, however, generally expressed that the difficulty on which the negotiations will split is the proposal to place the Russian naval power in the Black Sea on a level with that of other powers. The allies insist on this point as a proof of their success, while Russia will on no account assent to it.

KESTEVEN BROTHERS, London, have failed in the woolen trade, with liabilities £40,000 and assets 7s. per pound Sterling. ABBOTT NOTTINGHAM & CO., shawl merchants, London, have also failed, with large liabilities, but a favorable condition of assets.

Large amounts in the new French loan continue to be taken in England at a premium of two to three per cent.

Messrs. MELLOR, HETHERINGTON & CO. have failed.

There is an unauthenticated rumor that an American ship has been wrecked inside of Tuskar light.

With the improved hopes of Peace the Liverpool Cotton Market advanced, again fell off, and once more rallied, closing firmly at ⅛d. advance on the current qualities of American. Sales of the week 64,270 bales, including 5,770 on speculation, and 5,180 for export.

BREADSTUFFS had been depressed, but closed more firmly, although the business was little more than retail. Western Canal FLOUR, 40s.@41s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d.; Ohio, 44s.@45s.; White WHEAT variously quoted 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d.; Red, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; Mixed INDIAN CORN, 42s.@42s. 6d.; Yellow, 43s. 6d.@44s.; White, 44s.@45s.

MONEY is unchanged. Bullion is again largely exported. Consols fluctuated considerably, and closed at 91⅞@⅞; they had reached 92⅛. American Securities showed little change.

The telegraphic correspondent of the London *Daily News* sends his journal the following most important dispatch:

BRAILOW, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855.

The Russians have crossed the Danube, invaded the Dobrudscha, and taken both Tultscha and Babadagh. SADYK PACHA defended Tultscha as long as possible.

This is the first effect of the withdrawal of OMAR PACHA's army from the frontier to the Crimea.

The London *Times* announces that the Sardinian Government has signed the protocol of April last, and thereby joined the alliance of the Western Powers.

This important step is taken in virtue of the 5th article of the Convention between England and France, which was signed at London on the 10th of April, 1854, and runs as follows:

"Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of the French will readily admit into their alliance, in order to cooperate for the proposed object, such of the other powers of Europe as may be desirous of becoming parties to it."

The following are the dispatches on which the news respecting the chances of peace are founded:

VIENNA, Monday.—A conference was held yesterday. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF announced that having received the [illegible] his master, he was authorized to accept the interpretation of the four guarantees, as laid down on the record of the Conference of December 28. He was empowered and prepared at once to negotiate a peace. It was stipulated on the part of the allies that no cessation of hostilities should, in the meantime, take place.

VIENNA, Sunday.—[illegible] received yesterday, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF [illegible] accepts the Four Points as interpreted by the allies, [illegible]

PARIS, Sunday morning.—A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna [illegible]

Turkey is invited to send a representative to the Conference.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

Since the preceding was written I am informed that the English and French [illegible] at Vienna have written to their Governments [illegible] The Prince has, I am assured, [illegible]

The official Austrian *Correspondence* [illegible]

Another dispatch says [illegible] the four Powers—namely, England, France, Austria and Russia—had themselves come to a friendly understanding, but the written approval of their respective Governments was considered [illegible]

The position of Prussia is still equivocal.

A dispatch from Berlin, Sunday, [illegible] without the concurrence of Prussia. [illegible]

THE SIEGE.

Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 23, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE: [illegible] the honor to address your Grace on the [illegible]

The weather, which was then fine, [illegible]

The 90th and 17th Regiments have arrived [illegible] visions this day.

A considerable portion of the warm clothing [illegible] most grateful to her Majesty's Government [illegible]

I have the honor to transmit [illegible] between the 11th and 19th. (Signed,) RAGLAN.

DEC. 26.—On the night of the 20th, the [illegible] (already reported by telegraph,) was made against the British lines. Unfortunately, a portion of the 50th Regiment of foot, against whom the attack was at first directed, were taken by surprise, and were obliged to fly to the nearest battery for protection, which opened upon the advancing Russians with shot, shell, and rockets. All the troops were called to arms, and the French opened a cross-fire on the Russians, who were obliged to retire, with considerable loss. The allied loss was about thirty killed.

DEC. 28.—Correspondence from the Camp at Balaklava, mentions that many of the stores [illegible]

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 30, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE: [illegible]

[illegible] RAGLAN.

(No. 2.) BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 30, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE: I have nothing to report to your Grace to-day.

The rain which prevailed on Saturday was succeeded by snow on Sunday, and it was almost the worst day I ever saw. [illegible]

[illegible] (Signed,) RAGLAN.

DEC. 30.—The railway from Balaklava to the camp is to be commenced at once. Sickness was on the increase. Under this date Prince MENSCHIKOFF writes that nothing important had taken place before Sebastopol. The fire of the allies was very feeble, and caused scarcely any damage.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Saturday, Dec. 30, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE: Since I wrote to your Grace on the [illegible]

[illegible] RAGLAN.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c.

JAN. 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg of date the 29th, has been received from Prince MENSCHIKOFF, dated Sebastopol Jan. 2, which says: "Nothing new has occurred. We continue to annoy the enemy by night sorties. In one of these we made ten Zouaves prisoners."

The garrison are constructing a bridge of boats, which will connect the city of Sebastopol with the forts on the north side.

There was a report in Paris on the 10th that [illegible]

[illegible] did not gain general [illegible]

[illegible] Nord, in the latest news from the Crimea, says that General [illegible], menaced at once by the bulk of the [illegible] army, and by the force disembarked at Eupatoria, had called in all his detached corps. A council of war was held immediately after the arrival of [illegible] Osten-Sacken, when it was resolved to await the arrival of the third corps, and the reserve of the fourth, and then to take offensive measures. Osten-Sacken was watching the Turks at Eupatoria. The French have, in the meantime, supported the garrison of Eupatoria, and on the south side, the road which was formerly open to the Cossacks, is now closed to them, as it is under the range of the guns of the *Henri IV.*, manned by a portion of the landed crew.

Omar Pacha embarked on the 1st for Balaklava with a view to concert movements with the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies. Omar has [illegible] effective means to bring a force of 50,000 [illegible] and 80 guns into the Crimea. Ten thousand [illegible] have already landed at Eupatoria, under the [illegible] orders of the English General Cannon. Omar was accompanied by the French Colonel [illegible], the English Commissary General Simmons, and Ruston Pacha. He would return in eight or [illegible].

The Negotiations for Peace.

The *Austrian Correspondenz*, the medium [illegible] chosen by the Government for communication with the public through the press, publishes [illegible] article respecting the important proceedings of the last four days.

[illegible] it says the Russian Ambassador [illegible] the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs (Count Buol) that the instructions which he had [illegible] of his Court had arrived, whereupon yesterday a conference was held between the English and French Ambassadors, together with Count Buol and Prince Gortschakoff, at the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From the mutual explanations there exchanged, it resulted that the representatives of the Four Powers were essentially agreed in their understanding of the sense and general bearing of the fundamental points; saving the assent of the Cabinets of Paris and London yet to be obtained, a basis gained upon which negotiations for the restoration of the peace of Europe may begin.

The *Correspondenz* adds: We greet this preliminary result with great satisfaction, and believe that the high Courts of France and England, and the Belligerent Powers, will similarly see in it a result fully capable of serving as a basis for the negotiation of a [illegible] and secure peace.

[illegible] and Brunswick have resolved to [illegible] united, and to identify themselves with [illegible] in the affairs of the East; the secondary [illegible] are successively declaring themselves in the same sense.

[illegible] de Sacy, an eminent contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, who is known to derive his information from authoritative Russian sources, states that the proposal on the part of the Allies, which induced Prince Gortschakoff to ask for time to consult his court, embraced the destruction of the Russian fortress of Ismael, on the Danube, the construction of a neutral fortress in lieu of it, to be garrisoned by the Five Powers, and the demolition of the forts and arsenal of Sebastopol.

Chances of Peace—Paris View.

From the London Times' French Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 11—6 P. M.

The number of those who do not believe in the sincerity of the Emperor Nicholas, nor in the probability of a speedy peace, has not diminished. [illegible] few who do not desire peace, but there [illegible] many who think, perhaps erroneously, that it is still far from us. The Treaty of Alliance between France and England disavows all idea of any personal advantage or territorial aggrandizement, and [illegible] their sole desire to be to secure the peace of the world for the future. If peace be possible on conditions that can be accepted frankly and loyally, we may be certain that the obstacle will not proceed from the West, nor from the Powers [illegible] now defend the interests of Europe. But the question is whether the conditions now exist. Is it probable or possible that the Czar, so intractable and so haughty only a few days ago, is now prepared [illegible] without reserve the conditions demanded [illegible] by the allied Powers? All the dispatches [illegible] for some days past, and which there is no reason to regard as otherwise than correct, in substance or in detail, answer in the affirmative. Prince Gortschakoff, even before the expiration of the delay that had been accorded to him by the allied Powers, has intimated to the representatives of France and England that his master adhered in principle to the four guarantees, and to the interpretation which they had received in the conference of the 28th December, with the exception of some slight modification; and he at once demanded the opening of negotiations to treat and settle all the points in dispute. Thus, then, Russia most suddenly and most unexpectedly accepts, at least in appearance, what she declared unacceptable and [illegible] of all reason, only a few days previous. The [illegible] to which no objection is now made were declared in the very last circular of Count Nesselrode to be utterly incompatible with the dignity of the Czar, and opposed to the interest and views of his Government. This is passing strange, and it is this very strangeness that astonishes every one. With this astonishment is joined a mistrust, involuntary but insurmountable, of the sincerity of Russia. People are in spite of themselves reminded of what passed at the period of the passage of the famous note of Vienna. Then almost every one believed in the reestablishment of peace, and the faith in the frankness of the adhesion of the Czar to the propositions of the Vienna Conference was general and profound, and there was scarcely any [illegible] when the objections of Turkey were declared frivolous and vexatious. It required the memorable circular of Count Nesselrode to enlighten Ministers and Statesmen on the true intentions of the Emperor Nicholas.

There can be no question that the acceptance, pure and simple, of the four guarantees would be not only a great moral check for Russia and a great moral victory for the Western Powers, but also a great material defeat to her policy. It would be neither more nor less than the annihilation of all the Russian traditions, the ruin of all her projects of [illegible] and extension in the East, and, as it were, the bulwark of the law of Europe raised against the encroachment and invasion of the Sclavonic [illegible]. The whole of the Czar's manifestoes for [illegible] than a year, all the notes that have issued from the Minister of Russia, have not once failed to avow and maintain that policy. There was the [illegible] on the subject of the pretensions [illegible] put forth at Constantinople by Prince [illegible], of the strengthening the orthodox [illegible] with the Greek subjects of the Porte, and the refusal to annul or even to revise the treaties between Turkey and Russia; and in the more recent manifesto of all the Czar once more made appeal to the religious fanaticism and devotedness of his subjects against the barbarians of the West; [illegible] is it possible, after all this, that the same haughty potentate bows the head and signs the conditions we dictate? It is strange—it is incomprehensible. Every one knows, or ought to know, what the guarantees are. One, by transferring the protectorate of the Danubian Provinces from one [illegible] power to that of Europe in common, establishes between Russia and Turkey a barrier which cannot be passed without a declaration of war against all Europe. A second proclaims the free [illegible] of the Sultan, and by enabling Turkey to form part of the concert of Europe, deprives Russia of her most powerful means of influence and action over the various populations of the Ottoman empire. The third restores the free navigation of the Danube, and frees the commerce and [illegible] of Central Europe from the caprice and [illegible] of the Czar. Perhaps the most serious of all [illegible] is that which relates to the revision of the treaty of 1841. The abrogation of that instrument [illegible] the restoration of the freedom of the [illegible]. It will be remembered that in proposing [illegible] the French Government desired [illegible] of Russia should be limited in the Black Sea. The principle of that limitation was, I am positively assured, adopted in the collective note approved by the three allied Courts to Prince Gortschakoff on the 28th of December [illegible] and it was agreed especially that "the treaty of 1841 should be revised so as to [illegible] *faire cesser* are the words employed [illegible] of Russia in the Black Sea." It was in vain asked by Prince Gortschakoff that the words *faire cesser* should be changed to [illegible]. The representatives of the allied Powers would not consent, and again Prince Gortschakoff was commanded by his master to accept the *faire cesser*. It requires more substantial proofs of the sincerity of these acts before the Emperor of Russia will persuade the public that some new act of treachery is not in hiding. We know the value of time to Russia. It is her interest to continue her efforts to prevent Prussia from adhering to the alliance of the 2d of December, and to prevent the defensive treaty now existing between Austria and the maritime Powers from becoming an offensive one. But whatever be the schemes of Russia, or whatever her failure or success, the heroic struggle which is now going on in the Crimea will not be discontinued for a day. Russia will not have time to accumulate on that point great forces and new elements of resistance. Great military operations and pacific negotiations will now not for the first time be carried on concurrently. In such a case as the present, successes in the field of battle are the most powerful and most decisive arguments that can be employed in the deliberations of Plenipotentiaries.

View from the Seat of Conference.

From the London Times' Austrian Correspondent.

Vienna, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

In a letter written some three or four days ago it was stated that persons well informed of what was passing in the diplomatic world had expressed their fears that a peace would eventually be concluded without due provision being made for the diminution of the power and influence of Russia in the Black Sea. Unfortunately there is but too much reason to believe that these apprehensions are not quite unfounded, for Prince Gortschakoff by order of his Government yesterday unreservedly accepted the propositions of the Allied Powers as the basis of future negotiations, which would hardly have been the case if the representatives of England and France had on the 28th insisted on the reduction of the Russian fleet in the Euxine, and the conversion of Sebastopol into a commercial instead of a war port. As a natural consequence of what occurred yesterday regular conferences will again be held, in which Russia, and perhaps Prussia, will be represented. As the last-mentioned Power has not thought fit to accede to the Treaty of Dec. 2, the Allied Powers may be inclined to object to her sharing in the negotiations for peace, but Prince Gortschakoff will certainly endeavor to manage matters in such a way that the representative of Russia's trusty friend shall have seat and voice at the Conferences. As you will observe, the concession made by Russia inspires me with no great confidence, but many persons who must be perfectly well informed of everything that passed behind the scenes, attach the very highest importance to the announcement yesterday made to Prince Gortschakoff. The Russian diplomatist has not only accepted the conditions, but also the interpretation which has been given to them by the allies, and it is positively known that, though article 3 gives great latitude to the allies, it gives none whatever to Russia. According to authentic information, the principle that it is necessary to diminish the power of Russia in the Black Sea is fully maintained by the protocol of the 28th of December, but it will materially, or rather entirely, depend on contingencies how the object in view is to be effected. When it first became known that a conference had been held, it was related that there would be an immediate suspension of hostilities, but it is satisfactory to be able to state that such is not the case. It is universally acknowledged that no complete solution of the Eastern difficulty is to be expected until Sebastopol has fallen, for the military reputation both of England and France would be sadly tarnished should their armies retire from the Crimea without effecting their purpose. Every man of any heart and head must naturally consider a prolongation of the war a great evil, but, after so much has been done, it would be madness should the Western Powers quit the field until they have obtained full security for the future.

During the last two or three days Prince Gortschakoff has had long conferences with Count Arnim and Baron Manteuffel; and this confirms me in the supposition that it has been arranged that Prussia shall make advances to the Powers in order that she may be permitted to share in the negotiations for peace. How would it be if the allies should obstinately refuse to recognize the claims of Prussia until she has given her adhesion to the Treaty of December? When Prince Gortschakoff had an audience of the Emperor on the 1st or 2d of this month, His Majesty is said to have observed that he hoped when Prince Gortschakoff again applied for an audience it would be to inform him that Russia had unconditionally accepted the four conditions.

Positive information has this afternoon been given me that Omar Pasha left Varna on the 4th for Eupatoria.

It is credibly related that Prince Gortschakoff, on Saturday evening, in the name of his Government, solemnly promised Colonel Manteuffel that Russia would not, under any circumstances, attack Austria in the Principalities, or within her own dominions.

Views of the London Press.

From the Morning Chronicle, Ministerial Organ, Jan. 9.

The intelligence received by telegraph from Vienna during the course of yesterday, will have shown that, even in the very crisis of the military campaign, diplomacy is still as active and influential as ever. With more promptness than had been anticipated by the Envoys, and not, as heretofore, exhausting to its last hour the interval accorded for the announcement, the Emperor Nicholas has transmitted definite instructions to his representative at Vienna, respecting the contingencies presented to him by the Conference held in that capital on the 28th ult. These instructions empower Prince Gortschakoff to continue negotiations for peace, upon the basis of the "four points," though in full cognizance of the "identical interpretation" now assigned to them by the Ministers of England, France, and Austria.

Though far from amounting to an actual acceptance of the proposed guarantees—which it was at first hastily interpreted to imply—there is much importance and some promise in this act of the Russian Emperor. It throws into strong relief the magnitude of the interest which he attaches to every movement of his nearest Western neighbor. Austria had hardly set her seal to the final instrument whereby she identified herself thoroughly with the cause of the Allies, when Russia, for the first time, recognizes, at all events, the possibility of accepting the terms which had heretofore been rejected with disdain. How amply has the result justified the statesmanship of the English Ministers, who have persisted, despite of taunts and misrepresentations, in a course of policy which ended in cementing with firmness and solidity the alliance with Austria! The nation, impatient or misled, had well nigh begun to consider every less fervent friend as an actual enemy, and reckoned as time sacrificed to timidity and treachery delays accorded in deference to the interests of an ally who had so much heavier a stake depending upon the issue, if once committed to active participation in the strife. The Cabinet, nevertheless, calmly persevered in their course. Through a storm of obloquy, which every artifice of malignity was unscrupulously employed to augment, they precisely foresaw the time when the importance of the object for which they labored and waited would be at length appreciated, and with it the wisdom of their own conduct. After tarrying for the fullness of time and the maturity of events, they may reap their reward. Many will learn, we hope with remorse, that the value set by the British Administration upon the Austrian alliance is participated by the common enemy, when they see that the first symptom of concession on his part has followed so closely the conjunction of the Western Powers with their new ally.

The subdued tone of Russian diplomacy is also symptomatic of other matters from which we may derive encouragement. The Emperor Nicholas doubtless knows much better than we can do the actual state of Sebastopol, and the ability of its garrison to protract their defence. He may even know that the fortress has fallen, or is on the point of falling whenever the besiegers are in a condition to resume an effective attack. He knows also the straits and impoverishment of his own Empire—the difficulty of raising recruits, or their worthlessness when raised—the yet greater difficulties in raising money—the profound discontent engendered throughout his dominions by the sacrifices exacted from every class for the maintenance of the war, and the webs of intrigue and conspiracy for ever being [illegible] within the recesses of his own palace. These are dangers which may well have struck alarm into his mind, however tenacious in its ambition, however reliant upon the destiny which is said to have assigned the conquest of Constantinople as the "mission of the Czar."

Russian secrets are well kept. Foreigners, even in times of peace, are allowed to know little of the real condition of that country. In war they can only guess at intervals and by inferences of its losses and exhaustion. Among the Russians themselves there are probably not a dozen—there is possibly but one—who can know with perfect accuracy the state to which war may have reduced the resources of the population. That some serious knowledge on this point has reached at least the one recipient, we have reason to presume from the sudden change of language and demeanor. But a few short months since, Count Nesselrode wrote to the Russian Envoy in Vienna, that the conditions prescribed under the "four propositions" could be tolerable only on the supposition that Russia was already enfeebled by a long war. Yet the Emperor now gives a formal adherence to those very propositions. Is Russia, then, already enfeebled—at all events, sufficiently to make her Autocrat waive some of his high pretensions? Our own consciousness of the exertions we have made in the war may afford some clue to that mystery. Wars, it has long since been foretold, would gradually become affairs of material rather than of military. With all their advantages of wealth, productiveness, and facilities of transport, England and France combined have felt the effort required to furnish supplies for the war to be a serious one. To Russia that effort may have been for the moment exhaustive. In the tenor of the new instruction sent to Prince Gortschakoff, there is reflected the success of our expedition to the Crimea—a success not the less glorious and complete, even though no storming parties may have left the trenches before Sebastopol.

The result of the conference, which was held after the receipt of the imperial message, between the representatives of the Four Powers in Vienna on Sunday last, has not transpired. We have reason to believe, indeed, that nothing which can be called, in any precise or definite sense of the term, a "result" has yet been arrived at.

From the Daily News, Jan. 11.

Among the best informed circles—political and mercantile—the opinion that Russia sincerely desires peace appears to preponderate. The condition of the Russian army in the Crimea is said to be deplorable; the disorganization mendaciously attributed to the English army is, it is alleged, literally true of the Russian. Again, from St. Petersburg we are assured that the Czar is "hard up," both for men and money. He is, moreover, said to feel acutely the isolation in which his brusque and unjust attack upon Turkey has placed him, after having so long been accustomed to the deferential attention of European Courts. Lastly, it is reported that the Empress, who is rapidly sinking, is importunate in her entreaties that he will put a stop to the effusion of blood. All these things are represented as having contributed to shake the "iron will," and dispose the Emperor to lend an ear to pacific counsels.

We neither affirm nor deny the truth of these representations. "We tell the tale as 'twas told to us;" with this simple addition, that the reports reach us from various quarters and from some upon which we repose confidence. A short time will decide; for if they be true, the Russian Minister at Vienna will honestly endeavor to promote the restoration of peace. It will be the duty, however, of the allied Governments to keep a wary eye upon a Power so unscrupulous in having recourse to direct mendacity, as Russia proved itself to be in the outset of the Oriental negotiations. They ought never for a moment to forget, either, that in suing for peace the Czar relinquishes, or postpones for an indefinite period, the realization of a cherished—a hereditary ambition. Nicholas, be it also held in remembrance, will have his self-love sorely wounded when he is obliged to confess, by deeds as well as words, that he has undertaken a task which exceeds his powers, and has failed. Mortified vanity, and the relinquishment of desires long indulged, will cause Russian diplomacy to shift its standing place and change its aims more than once during the progress of negotiation; and no subterfuge will be left unused that promises to break the fall of the Emperor, or render it less conspicuous. It will be necessary, therefore, that the representatives of the Western Powers employ the plainest and most unequivocal language, and abide by it. They have a wily and unscrupulous adversary to deal with—a Government less remarkable for talent than many imagine, but unrivalled for that low and unblushing cunning which sometimes is more successful than talent of the very highest order. The Russian Minister must on no occasion be allowed to shroud himself in vague or obscure phrases.

From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 11.

Every great war has a secret as well as an ostensible cause. The European world had long viewed with uneasiness the ambition and aggrandisement of Russia. But nations cannot go to war on mere jealousy or suspicion; there must always be a *casus belli*. That the Emperor Nicholas was well aware of this necessity, he demonstrated by the cunning of his advances at Constantinople, and all the web or artifice that was spoilt by the bungling *brusquerie* of Gortschakoff, who thus compelled his Imperial master to have recourse to acts of violence, which are recorded in diplomatic documents, as the ostensible justification of the Western Powers in entering on war. The Czar now offers to treat on the basis of the four propositions, as interpreted by the three allied Powers. Thus it comes to pass, that both the secret and the avowed causes of this menacing struggle could be disposed of at the same time, and in the same treaty. * * *

The attitude of public opinion in England and France admirably responds to the past and present policy of the allied Governments. A mere prospect of peace at once sent up the public funds in both countries. This evidence of pacific desires is, however, accompanied by a permanent doubt of the sincerity of the Czar, and a deeply-rooted conviction that we must not yield one inch in a military sense—that all the operations of the war must be continued, however much we may anticipate the conclusion of a peace. The question, indeed, is one of a complicated character. Lord John Russell well characterized the true policy of the Western Powers, when he said that we desired no territorial changes in the Russian Empire. We must think of the grander interests of mankind—of the union between peace and progress—of the moral as well as physical evils engendered by war. Even if we could so break the Emperor's power as that we could wrest from his grasp any of his more recent acquisitions, would it be consistent with those interests that we should act on such policy, however just? Besides removing the ostensible cause of the war, the utmost we can desire is to check the advance of Russian aggression, to break the spell of her invincibility, to destroy the fabric of fear which has been so laboriously erected in the imagination of nations more by diplomatic dexterity than by actual military superiority. If the claims of honor, justice and sound policy could thus be satisfied, would England contemplate with either enthusiasm or equanimity a Punic war? Yet to this would the contest come, were the national and military pride of Russia wounded beyond the point of absolute necessity.

From the London Times, Jan. 10.

Whatever be the result of the negotiations just opened at Vienna, when the intentions of the Russian Government are more clearly ascertained by the allied Powers they will not have the effect of suspending the operations of war, although successful operations of war may have the effect of accelerating the negotiations. This is by no means a solitary or unprecedented instance of hostilities carried on with the greatest activity in one part of Europe, while an attempt is made to terminate the contest in another; but in all these cases the actual results of the war become the most important element in the negotiation, and so they will probably be in the course of these discussions. The intelligence dispatched from the Crimea in the last days of December, indicates the near approach of two occurrences, *both of which are of a nature to change* the relative positions of the hostile armies, and to affect the conduct of the campaign; and, if the hopes of our correspondents do not mislead them, *we may soon hear of a serious encounter between* the Russians and the forces collected at Eupatoria, while the siege of Sebastopol is about to be renewed on a new and enlarged system of attack. We have seen that it was believed by Gen. Canrobert himself, that the Russian forces and Liprandi or Osten-Sacken, had been drawn away from the positions they had occupied in the rear of the British lines in order to face the reinforcements arriving on the western coast of the peninsula, and it is extremely probable that as soon as the Russian troops can move at all they will direct their available forces against Eupatoria. * * *

The accounts which have been received from the allied camps of the preparations for a fresh attack upon the town of Sebastopol are necessarily not explicit; for, until the fire has opened from the new works, it is desirable to conceal their position and extent as much as possible from the knowledge of the enemy. We know, however, that the preparations are so considerable that they may be regarded as a second siege of the town, with this advantage,—that the approaches to the forts and walls are now complete, and that the Russians have never succeeded in driving back the besiegers from the gradual progress of their works. The batteries will be armed with a much heavier class of guns than those originally employed against the forts, under an erroneous impression of the weight of metal possessed by the enemy. Great additions have been made to the mortars of the allied armies, which were singularly deficient in the first attack. One English battery, consisting of 24 32-pounders, is so placed as to command the Russian ships still lying in the harbor of Sebastopol and the Dockyard, and the destruction of these floating batteries in front of the town is indispensable to the capture of the place. The French engineers, having to convey their guns and ammunition only about three miles from their landing-place to their batteries, and having also the advantage of the paved roads they have constructed, are considerably more advanced in their preparations than the British, who have to carry their heavy train double the distance, without roads, and with very inadequate numbers of horses and mules. Indeed, when it is considered that many tons weight of heavy shot are required for the service of each of these large guns, and that the whole of these enormous masses has to be carried across a rough country and a deluge of mud for seven or eight miles, it is scarcely conceivable how so much has been effected under circumstances so adverse, and with so little of the necessary preparation. According to the French accounts, their batteries are expected to open with a fire of 170 pieces, and ours with 100; but we suspect the number of the latter are underrated, and that the combined force of the allied batteries will not be much below 300 guns by land. The time at which the attack may commence is uncertain. It may be retarded by many circumstances, and it may in some degree depend on the movements of the enemy. We are more than ever impressed with the incalculable importance of a speedy and decisive operation at Sebastopol, especially with reference to the negotiation which has been opened at Vienna, but it is impossible to overlook the difficulties still to be overcome, and we have some reason to apprehend that the endurance of both armies and the patience of the public may be subjected to a further trial. It is not impossible that the promptitude of the Emperor of Russia's answer to the proposals of the 28th of December, may in some degree have been caused by a conviction that the defence of the place cannot be much further prolonged, and by the hope that a rapid compliance with the demands of the Allied Powers may yet avert a blow which would be felt throughout the Russian Empire. But it rests with the military chiefs of the allied armies to resolve this question; they are in command of troops capable of every effort, eager for every danger; their own reputation is involved in the success of this great enterprise; and that success would be doubly welcome, as it might be regarded as a pledge of peace to the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Various rumors were afloat respecting proposed changes in the Cabinet, which rumors our correspondent sends us for what they may be worth. The Duke of Newcastle, it was said, had tendered his resignation, and that negotiations had been opened with Earl Grey, Earl of Carlisle, Sir Francis Baring and others, to ascertain the conditions on which they would accept office under the present head of the Government. Lord Palmerston and Sir James Graham are talked of as suitable men for the War Department.

On Wednesday, 12th, the Earl of Elgin was presented with a public address from the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce. The ceremony of presentation took place in the Town Hall, Liverpool, where his Lordship, who was accompanied by Sir P. C. Roney and Capt. Torrens, was met and welcomed by a number of the most eminent mercantile men of the town. Major Tobin introduced Lord Elgin to the meeting. Mr. W. Oxley, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, read the address, of which the substance was congratulatory of Lord Elgin for the part he had in negotiating the Reciprocity Treaty. Elgin replied in a neat speech, stating that during the eight years of his Administration he had but two objects in view,—firstly, to place the Canadians in such a position politically and economically that they need envy no other people on the face of the earth; and, secondly, to place the commercial relations of the United States and the British Provinces on such a footing that they should not, if possible, at any future period, furnish occasions of estrangement or alienation between the two great nations of Britain and the United States. He further stated that nine-tenths of the people of Canada are now of opinion that their condition, in connection with England, contrasts favorably with that of any other people on the earth. And he believed, also, that the intimate commercial relationship which will spring up between these two countries, when the reciprocity treaty comes fully into operation, will render Canada, in future, not a barrier and a severance, but a link to unite the two kindred peoples. Lord Elgin has gone to his estate at Broomhill, Fifeshire, Scotland.

The screw-steamers *Bahiana*, *Imperador* and *Canadian*, are fitting up at Liverpool for the conveyance of more troops to the seat of war.

The clipper-ship *Lightning* sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the 6th, for Australia, with a full passenger list and cargo, and 60 tons of mailable matter, which her owners engage she shall deliver in Melbourne within 65 days. Capt. Enright commands her.

The Liberals of Manchester intend to give a soiree to Milner Gibson, John Bright and Richard Cobden, on the 19th inst.

Eight hundred and twenty houses were erected in Liverpool during the year 1853.

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Wiseman relative to the "immaculate conception," has been read in all the Roman Catholic chapels of Great Britain.

Another double murder and attempt at suicide had happened in London. The murderer was an Italian valet named Luigi Buranelli, who, excited by jealousy, shot a man named Lambert and a woman named Williamson, and afterwards shot himself through the head. It happened, however, that the ball took an oblique direction, and the murderer yet survives.

The proposed mediation of the United States has excited much less attention than might have been supposed.

The following editorial appears to express pretty nearly the public feeling:

Cruelty to the Wounded.

From the London Times.

The circumstances connected with the disembarkation at Portsmouth of the wounded and invalided soldiers from the *Himalaya*, last week, scarcely need recapitulation here. For many hours the poor fellows, whose frames had been debilitated by suffering and disease, were exposed to the chilly influence of the season, and left upon wet planks while their "luggage" was overhauled by the Custom-house officers, and the dignitaries of the place were apportioning among themselves their due portion of responsibility. Some five or six hours elapsed before the invalids were housed, but one of them, at least, has not been so fortunate as to escape with life. It appears that a young Welshman named John Williams, was a sailor on board the *Himalaya*, and was last week landed with the other sufferers from that ship. He was first taken to the Sailors' Home, but he was refused admission there, on the ground of his ill-health and feeble condition, which certainly strikes upon one's mind as a strange reason for turning a man out upon the streets late on a January afternoon. It next occurred to his bearers that their best course was to take him to a hospital. Surely, sickness would not be a valid cause for exclusion there. They walked off with the poor fellow to the Royal Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital; but although it was perfectly true that the man was as *ill as a man could* be, and the hospital was there for the reception of persons in such a situation, the door was shut in their faces. They had not provided themselves with *an order! The house for the well people and the* house for the ill people being thus closed against the poor dying sailor, his bearers, as an intermediate step, resolved to proceed with him to Lloyd's agents. These gentlemen advised him to try the union workhouse. Wise by their late experience of hospital practice, they made application for an "order" to the relieving officer; and, to do that officer justice, he appears to have handed to them instantly the order they sought. It was not, however, till 8 o'clock in the evening that the unfortunate man was received into the union workhouse. The *Himalaya* came alongside the pier or dock at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; consequently for six hours the dying sailor was left lying on the wet deck of the pier, or was carried about from place to place, vainly endeavoring to procure admission somewhere. At 3 o'clock next morning he died. The house-surgeon of the union made an entry in the proper book to the effect that he had died from exhaustion and neglect in his passage from the Black Sea while on board the *Himalaya*. This gentleman in his entry makes no mention of the six hours during which the sufferer was carried about Portsmouth—probably he was scarcely aware of the fact at the time—but in the burial certificate he repairs the omission. It is not, of course, for us to say how far this dismal period of delay may have accelerated the man's end. He died, we are told, from exhaustion. Was his strength so far spent, when the *Himalaya* came into port that he could not have been saved by instant attention? We are wholly unable to answer this question, or a dozen others of the like kind, which will readily occur to any one who glances over the report of the transaction, which we publish in another part of our impression of this day.

FRANCE.

The subscriptions to the National Loan, in Paris and in the Departments, amounted to 800,000,000 francs.

In the Communal Schools for girls, the ordinary studies are suspended, and the pupils are engaged in making lint.

On the 9th, Napoleon reviewed the detachments of the Imperial Guard who are under orders for the Crimea. The Empress was present, and the troops expressed their enthusiasm by repeated acclamations. On presenting their new colors the Emperor thus addressed his soldiers:

The French nation, by its sovereign will, has resuscitated many things which were thought forever dead, and to-day the Empire is reconstituted; an intimate alliance exists with our ancient enemies; the flag of France waves with honor on those distant shores where the bold flight of our eagles had not before ventured; the Imperial Guard, the heroic representation of military glory and honor, is now present, surrounding the Emperor as of yore, wearing the same uniform, carrying the same standards, and, above all, carrying in their hearts the same sentiments of devotion to their country. Receive, then, these standards, which will lead you to victory as they led your fathers,—as they have just led your comrades. Go, and take your share of what still remains of danger to be overcome and glory to be won; you will soon have received the noble baptism which is your ambition; and you will have lent your assistance to plant our eagles upon the walls of Sebastopol.

Among the rumors, it was said that the Emperor of Russia had written an autograph letter to the Emperor of France, proposing terms of arrangement. This, however, is contradicted by some of the papers.

A terrible storm had raged along the African coast. About forty vessels, mostly laden with wine, were ashore.

Lord John Russell was in Paris, with a sick relative. He had had a private interview with the Emperor.

Queen Pomare, of Otaheite, announces that she intends to visit the Great Exhibition in Paris, in May next.

Napoleon has intimated to the Pope that for the present the French army of occupation will not be reduced below the minimum of 3,500 men, of whom 3,000 shall be stationed at Rome, and 500 at Civita Vecchia. Cardinal Antonelli writes a letter to the French Ambassador, assenting to this arrangement, and seeing in it "a new proof of special devotion and attachment on the part of France."

SARDINIA.

Turin, Friday.—The Queen Dowager, widow of Charles Albert, expired this day, after seven days' illness, at the age of 54.

The Russian Corps of Suttischa has been posted at Babadagh to stop the march of the Turks on the Crimea.

Count Cavour is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Letters from Vienna say that the convention between Austria and France "*for securing the tranquillity of Italy*," has not been signed, nor will it be until the treaty of December 2 shall result in an offensive alliance between the two powers named.

The Sardinian Alliance.

From the London Times, Jan. 12.

Piedmont has hardly healed the wounds which she received from the sword of Radetzky in her bold but unequal conflict for Italian independence. The moderate form of government she has adopted, modelled as it is on our own constitution, exposes her alike to the hatred of the slaves of a repressive absolutism, and the frantic votaries of republican license. Her finances have hardly recovered the drain of the late war, and her people are still new to the constitutional system, which has ever proved more perfect in practice than in theory, and has not with them, as with us, the memories of six hundred years to strengthen and support it. Had the home policy of Piedmont been chargeable with inaction, or her foreign relations with timidity, here surely are causes of embarrassment and difficulty in which a candid mind would find ample ground for excuse. But Piedmont has shown herself neither timid nor inactive. Notwithstanding the pressure on her finances, she has with admirable boldness and decision reformed her whole system of taxation on the footing of free trade. Beset between absolutism on one side and republicanism on the other, she has been guilty of no undue compliance to either, but has maintained with dignity her liberties against the one, and her moderation and self-respect against the other. She is even now engaged in asserting her independence of the Roman Pontiff, and vindicating, in despite of a numerous and bigoted party among her own citizens, her supreme power over all persons both ecclesiastical and civil. Even while this great work is proceeding she has taken another step equally decided and significant. While Prussia dare do nothing but offer mediation which nobody will accept—while Spain, rich in territory and in memories, but poor in spirit, in men, and in money, will not join in league against a Government which refuses to recognize her very existence—and while Greece, as false to her interests as to her traditions, seeks to sell for the glories of an imaginary empire her liberty and political existence, Piedmont, acting for itself, under no pressure and no compulsion, has joined the confederacy against Russia. Our foreign intelligence records the resignation by General Dabormida of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and the succession of M. Cavour to that office,—a sufficient pledge to the Allies in what spirit this important step has been taken, and with what readiness those who have taken it will carry it out. While the King of Naples is on the one side prohibiting Russian loans from being negotiated on his Bourse, and on the other patching up his quarrel with the Jesuits, whom he had believed too liberal for his Government, but who have, as it might be supposed they would, succeeded in giving him satisfaction on that point,—while the Pope, fresh from the laurels gained in the conference on the immaculate conception, is overwhelmed in prostrate gratitude at the magnanimity which leaves him 3,500 foreign soldiers to prevent his having to pay a second visit to Gaeta—the King of Sardinia, strong in the attachment of his people and the justice and moderation of his Government, is alone able to stand erect among the ruins of prostrate Italy, asserts for himself a clear and independent foreign policy of his own, and takes a place in the councils of Europe such as no Italian State since the decline of the Venetian Republic has presumed to occupy.

It must, of course, be a matter of congratulation to the allies that they have received the adhesion of a free and gallant nation, possessing a numerous and well-disciplined army, trained in actual warfare, officered by men of intelligence and experience, and animated by a spirit hostile, above all things, to foreign and despotic aggression. We reckon it no small happiness to see combined in alliance with us the troops that contested with so much honor the fields of Santa Custoza, Goito, and Novarra; but, independently of any aid we may derive from the accession of Sardinia to the alliance, we most sincerely rejoice to see her taking a course which cannot fail to conciliate for her the respect of Europe, and the envy of those portions of Italy whose Governments are too much occupied in the prolongation from day to day of their own precarious and miserable existence to have any foreign policy at all; who have not honesty enough to secure a friend, nor power and spirit enough to make an enemy.

GERMANY.

A terrible inundation of the Elbe occurred on the 2d inst. The damage done at Hamburg is estimated at three to four millions of marks. In Hanover many of the dikes gave way, and the land was flooded for miles, causing much loss of property, and probably of life. At Cuxhaven there was but little shipping when the hurricane which preceded the inundation came on, and not much damage was done beyond the loss of spars and anchors. A steamer from Leith is reported to be lost at sea, and other sea-going steamers reached port with paddles and deck-works damaged. The loss of the *George Canning*, New-York liner—supposed in the same gale—is referred to elsewhere.

RUSSIA.

According to private accounts of a completely reliable character from St. Petersburg, great distress is experienced in that city, and much dissatisfaction prevails at the hardships imposed by the war. It is mentioned that in all the churches prayers are offered for peace. As religious services in Russia are subject to the direct control of the Government, this statement is somewhat remarkable.

It has been announced from Vienna that Prussia has acceded to the treaty of Dec. 2. A somewhat confident prediction in the *Fremden Blatt* is, we believe, the only authority for this statement.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 3d gives one [illegible] of its news column to the report of Mr. Bright's pro-Russian speech, delivered on the 22d ult. in the House of Commons.

PRUSSIA.

A statement that Prussia had adhered to the treaty of Dec. 2, given in the *Morning Chronicle* yesterday, rests on the authority of the Vienna *Fremden Blatt*, and is, at least, premature.

The Position of Prussia.

From the London Times, Jan. 12.

We have as yet no reason to attach credit to the statement, which some of our contemporaries have borrowed from the Vienna press, that Prussia has signified her adhesion to the treaty of the 2d of December, and resumed without further difficulty her former relations with the other great Powers. No authentic intelligence to this effect has yet reached London, and the report to which we allude probably proceeded from a Russian source. If Prussia now joined the alliance of the Three Powers, it would be to defeat the object of that agreement, and if her voice were again admitted to the European conference, she would figure there only as the accomplice of Russia. The events of the last few days have, on the contrary, rendered the position of Prussia more perplexing and anomalous than ever, and must convince even the Court of Berlin of the results of the policy it has hitherto pursued. After having sacrificed everything to the hope of setting on foot a fresh negotiation for peace, the King of Prussia finds not only that a negotiation has been begun to which he is not a party, but that even Russia has signified her assent to propositions which Prussia has not yet adopted. Prussia having declined to join the treaty of the 2d of December is no party to its conditions, or to the verbal note of the three other great Powers by which the application of the 5th article is determined. Prussia having refused to place herself in a position of military observation, or even to comply with the requisition of Austria to array 100,000 men upon her eastern frontier, in obedience to the Military Convention of the 20th of April, is not entitled to be considered as a party to these transactions. She has thus entirely forfeited her *locus standi* for the purposes of diplomacy as of war; and if, in the event of these negotiations assuming a more serious character, she should attempt to take part in them, such an offer would be very coldly received by the Allied Powers, inasmuch as the voice of Prussia in the Conference would obviously be altogether at the disposal of the enemy, and only used to counteract the measures of the other Courts. It is perhaps fortunate for us that Prussia has thus excluded herself from these deliberations, since we know that whatever influence she might have possessed would have been used against us. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it was mainly by the defection of Prussia that the Emperor Alexander succeeded in carrying his point, against the wishes of France, Austria, and Great Britain; and we are not surprised to learn that Russia attached so much importance to this partnership that she proposed to the King to make his admission to the Conference a preliminary condition. The King had, however, still sufficient independence of character to decline to hold as the nominee of Russia that position which he once filled as a great European Power. The result is, that Russia is dealing single-handed with the Allied Courts, and that Prussia is altogether left out of the game. She has, in fact, entirely lost the confidence of the other Powers, and, if her interest in the great questions now agitating Europe is so remote that she can take refuge in a selfish neutrality, she has no claim to be heard in a cause for which she has not made the slightest sacrifice.

While Frederick William has been flattering himself that he was destined to play the part of the great pacificator of Europe, and to interpose his military power or his diplomatic influence to arrest the shedding of blood and the strife of nations, he has not only lost all claim to that respect which would alone have invested him with the character of a mediator, but he stands almost as isolated as the Czar of Russia himself, and he may be exposed ere long to more positive dangers. Russia, after all, can recede within the confines of her empire, and may hope by great sacrifices to exhaust the energy of her foes. But Prussia is, in a strategical point of view, the most defenceless state in Europe, and she owes her present existence to the treaties and alliances of 1815. For her to invade those treaties or forfeit those alliances, but more especially her good understanding with Austria and with England, implies a degree of infatuation which may lead to most disastrous results. Every day brings her a step nearer to the alternative of an alliance with one party or the other in this contest. The ground of neutrality leaves her altogether isolated and powerless. Yet the Russian alliance, with all its perils, almost turns the scale of influence against the Western Powers, and by endeavoring to risk nothing Prussia may lose all.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Received by Telegraph immediately previous to the steamer leaving her wharf at Liverpool.

Paris, Saturday, Jan. 13—6 o'clock P. M.

A courier from Bucharest confirms the [illegible] of the war on the Danube having been recommenced. The Russians in force crossed above Tultcha, defeated the Turks, took the town, and are now marching on the [illegible]. The Austrians do not interfere. This report has caused some consternation.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 13—2 P. M.

Our Cotton market to-day exhibited a hardening tendency, but quotations are the same. To-day's business amounts to 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for export.

Sailed from Liverpool Jan. 13—[illegible], for New-Orleans; Leonidas, Watts, for Savannah; Western Star, Hammond, for Calcutta; Wyoming, [illegible], for Philadelphia.

Cleared from Liverpool Jan. 13—Lizzie Thompson, Smith, for New-Orleans; Southampton, Austin, for New-York. *In the river*, Star of the East, [illegible], for Manila.

(*For Foreign Markets, see Eighth Page.*)

A Plan for Giving Work to the Poor Widows and "Sewing Girls."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is presumed that your wardrobe is complete in every particular; that you have a clean shirt for every day of the week, and perhaps an extra one for an evening lecture or party; and therefore there is no necessity of replenishing your stock before next Summer. Yet if you could get a dozen nice fitting and neatly made, at the exact cost of material and making, (which would be at least thirty per cent. below ordinary prices,) you would give your order for them, if by so doing the price of making would go to relieve some poor woman suffering for want of work. You answer yes. And there are ten thousand other men in New-York who would give the same response.

Ten thousand dozen, the making say $7 50 per dozen, $75,000. There are men in the wholesale clothing trade who would furnish the material, cut the work after the most approved pattern, give it out, and deliver it when made, without charging one cent for the trouble. They would only require to be secured against loss, from goods being taken out to make up by irresponsible persons. And this could be done by certificates from the various Associations for relieving the poor. Let the person who wants work of this kind go to some gentleman of her acquaintance and obtain his order, with the size at the same time of the collar-band of his best-fitting shirt, and take this to the shop where the work is given out.

Let every man who can raise the money to buy, for twelve or eighteen dollars, what will cost at any other time eighteen to twenty-four dollars, send or hand in his order.

This same plan may be applied to other articles of manufacture with the same prospect of success.

A MANUFACTURER.

Prelates who have Retired from Office.

Under this head the *Metropolitan Catholic Almanac* for 1855, contains the following list:

"Right Rev. Frederick Rese, Bishop of Detroit, consecrated Oct. 6, 1833.

"Right Rev. Celestine de la Hailandière, second Bishop of Vincennes, consecrated Aug. 18, 1839.

"Right Rev. Guy Ignatius Chabrat, late Coadjutor of Louisville, Ky., consecrated July 20, 1834."

What has occasioned the retiring of these Bishops? If we mistake not this retirement has been compulsory. Bishop Rese, it is well known, is a citizen of Michigan, and is in confinement in some dungeon in Rome. Although the United States Congress has called for his release, he is still imprisoned. The old residents of Detroit, who knew the man, have petitioned in vain for his release. The Papal authorities at Rome have invariably turned a deaf ear to all such requests, whether they came from the United States representative at Rome, or from our citizens.—*Tribune.*

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

A Million and a Quarter in Specie.

MINING PROSPECTS BRILLIANT.

KING KAMEHAMEHA IN FEAR OF FILIBUSTERS.

Later from South America, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, &c.

California and Honolulu Markets Overstocked.

The steamship *George Law*, Lt. James P. McKinstry, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. She left Aspinwall at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 15th inst. and arrived at Havana early on the morning of the 20th. Left Havana at 1 P. M., same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. The Purser furnishes us with abundant and early packages.

She brings the California mails of Jan. 1, $1,251,565 in treasure on freight, and 208 passengers.

In the list of passengers will be noticed the names of Col. Inge, of San Francisco; Major Donaldson and Captain Anger, of the Army, and Captain J. H. Haughton, late of the ship *Memnon*, of Nantucket, destroyed by fire in the harbor of Payta, on the 13th of November last.

The following is her Specie List:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$576,000
[illegible] & Co.	106,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	100,000
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	90,000
Metropolitan Bank	85,000
Charles Wetmore & Sons, Philadelphia	80,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	44,000
Order	25,000
J. H. Forbes, Boston	20,771
Probst & Meinertzhagen	16,228
E. Harris & Co., Boston	7,944
John Durand & Co.	3,512
Chambers & Heiser	2,537
From Australia—Adams & Co.	94,565
Total	$1,251,565

FROM CARTHAGENA AND BOGOTA.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

We learn that one hundred and ninety of the prisoners taken by the Government forces in the rebellion, have been condemned as convict soldiers—and will be brought to the Isthmus upon a sailing vessel, under guard of some of the troops that left here in May last. The vessel will probably arrive here within a few days.

We also learn, that at the battle of Bogota, Melo was compelled by his officers to surrender, with 300 men—that he declined to make any full declaration before the Tribunal, but said he would do so at his execution, which was soon to take place.

Obando is to be banished. Meantime, he has been compelled to go publicly to the sittings of the Tribunal under a strong guard.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

By the steamer *Lima*, which arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., we have advices from Valparaiso and Lima.

Preparations for the quiet and peaceful conduct of the elections were being made throughout Chile.

From recently published statistics of the commercial business of Chile, it is ascertained that for the first quarter of 1854, the foreign importations amounted to $6,398,670, which sum, compared with that of the second quarter of 1853, shows a decrease of $2,107. For the said first quarter of 1854, the exportations are estimated to have amounted to $6,295,659.

Mr. Campbell, the engineer, was to leave Valparaiso within a short time for the Argentine Provinces, to make the preliminary surveys, &c., of a line of railroad from Cordova to Rosario in Parana.

From Peru, we learn that Castilla was gathering together his strength at Cienaquilla, some twenty miles from Lima. His forces and those of Echenique were nearly equal numerically—but the popular feeling is constantly increasing in favor of the former.

The only item of interest from Ecuador, is a contradiction (by *El Progreso*,) of Guayaquil) of the report that the United States had purchased the Gallipagos Islands. That paper states that "The Government of the United States proposes through its resident Minister in the capital, the loan of $3,000,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the condition that a reduction of $1 be made on the price of every ton of guano brought by citizens of the United States from Ecuador. The loan shall be paid, discounting $1 on every ton of guano.

"The Government submitted the proposition to Congress, who acquiesced thereto, and as yet they have not drawn a single draft, it not being necessary to dispose of said amount."

This statement is far less credible than the one contradicted by *El Progreso*.

The accounts from the Argentine Provinces are of nothing but attempts at revolution and difficulty between Buenos Ayres and the Confederation.

The Argentine Legislature commenced its session Oct. 22, at Parana. Urquiza read his inaugural.

In the province of Rioja, an ex-Governor by name Bustos, headed a revolution against the recently elected Governor, but he was entirely defeated and put to flight. In San Luis another similar difficulty occurred.

Under the auspices of the Government of the Confederation Gen. Costa invaded Buenos Ayres, Nov. 4, and was severely repulsed by Gen. Hornos, who has been since made General-in-Chief of all the forces of the province of Buenos Ayres. Every preparation necessary for carrying on a contest with the Confederation, has been made.

The invasion of Buenos Ayres, and its untoward results, had sickened the Cabinet of the Confederation, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War had both resigned.

Respecting the difficulty between United States Consul Hopkins and the Government of Paraguay, we learn from the *Chronicle* of Buenos Ayres, of Nov. 4, that Mr. H. had embarked in the *Water Witch*, for Corrientes.

CALIFORNIA.

The news from California and the Sandwiches is quite interesting.

The Capital Fixed.

The long-agitated question of the location of the Capital of California has been at last settled by the Supreme Court, and Sacramento is declared to be the legal as well as the political Capital.

Legislature.

The 6th Legislature of the State was to have assembled on the 2d inst., at Sacramento. The leading question to come before the body was the election of a Senator to succeed Dr. Gwin. Until that is settled, there will be but little else done. The prominent candidates are Gwin and Broderick.

A Wagon Route.

In consonance with the recommendation of a Committee at San Francisco, the Mayor of Marysville had called a meeting of the citizens, "to cooperate in an effort which is now being made to construct a passable wagon and stage road to the frontier of Missouri."

Mining News.

The *Sierra Citizen* says that a specimen of quartz, filled with gold, was taken out by the Blue Shaft Tunnel Company, weighing one hundred and twelve ounces.

The claim of Messrs. Brown, Macomber, Otis & Co., in Caldwell's Ranch, (Shaw's Flat,) continues to pay as usual—they having taken out from twelve to eighteen ounces each day this week—the result of about two hours' daily washing. The principal feature regarding this claim, is the fact of their having "struck" a large crevice in one of their side drifts, where the ledge falls off nearly perpendicular—they having sunk some two feet into the gravel when a crow-bar was thrust down its entire length, and no bottom was found. Several pans full of the top gravel were washed, and they prospected from four to five dollars to the pan. The general impression is, that this so-called crevice will yet prove to be the main lead.

The horse-power now going up on Messrs. Mulligan & Co.'s claim, on the same lead, is nearly completed, and will be in operation in a day or two, when they hope to take "it" out also. The company above, on the same lead, are still getting out earth to wash, having made considerable addition to their piles of dirt during the week past.

Many shafts have been sunk in the ranch, and others are still sinking, yet nothing has been struck below Messrs. Mulligan & Co.'s claim, although many have come upon the bed rock in their shafts.

Seldom passes a day that from three to five ounces of gold are not taken from a single panfull of dirt out of the drift, in the rich claim. Even while penning this, (says a correspondent,) one of the party washed two pans of earth, from one of which he obtained six ounces and the other four.

The excitement which the above diggings have created throughout this section continues without much abatement—large numbers of miners, citizens, bankers, and even ladies daily visiting the premises.

Aside from the above items, this neighborhood and its vicinity, in a mining sense, is completely dead, and fears are entertained by the miners that we are having a repetition of the Winter and Spring of '50 and '51.

The Scott River correspondent of the Trinity *Times*, says: "Times here are very lively on account of the long continued fine weather. All hands are still at work in the bed of the stream, which is flumed at this point for nearly a half a mile. There has been but one river claim abandoned here as yet, and that has been sold; and will probably be worked again in a few days, and the yield of gold is about in proportion to the men working as during the Summer. There have been extensive discoveries made in the hills and banks of the river, and many claims opened, all of which pay well, and will continue to do so all Winter; and in the Spring when the frightened ones return with the warm weather, there will be great times for people that want to work and make their piles, as many have done here this season. There is continually being made extensive discoveries of placer diggings to the north of Scott River, on the waters of the Klamath. The present rage is for Barkhouse, McKinney and several other creeks. There is an extensive range of country in this vicinity to be explored that will undoubtedly prove very rich."

The Sonora *Democrat* says, that a Company has been, or is about being organized, to carry a large ditch, should it prove upon survey practicable, into the diggings at and adjacent to Keeler's Ferry, on the Stanislaus River. As these diggings are said to be rich, and as the river would here afford a constant and abundant supply of water throughout the year, the operation must prove a good one.

Large quantities of goods are going forward to the Kern River mines, which indicate not only that the miners there are doing well, but also that Los Angeles is the best point to lay in their supplies. The San Fernando hill is now passable for heavily loaded teams; the roads are good the whole distance, (about 150 miles.)

According to the Jackson *Sentinel*, Dr. John B. Trask, *State Geologist, has recently been in that* neighborhood collecting statistics for his forthcoming report to the Legislature. Dr. Trask is of the opinion that Amador County stands first in quartz operations, and that her capital invested in quartz mills and their products is surpassed by that similarly employed by no other county in the State, and equaled only by Nevada. It is also his opinion that quartz mining must ultimately prove the most permanent and important branch of industry in the county. The Doctor purposes publishing at an early day a register of the State, and especially of the mining sections of it, which will contain the names of the mining camps, population, distance from the principal towns, facilities of access, geological features of the country, &c.

The *Mountain Democrat*, printed in the heart of the mineral region, in its last issue says the canals have in a great measure failed for the last three or four weeks, and unless there was rain shortly, dull times may be expected. Not because the mines have given out, not because they will no longer pay good wages, but because the absence of water renders it almost impossible, without excessive labor and ruinous expense, to make living wages.

Heavy Failure.

The large fancy goods depôt of Mr. J. C. Duncan, well-known throughout all California for its Art Union enterprises, was closed last evening by attachment. The debts for which the attachments have been levied are heavy, but the stock of goods in store and to arrive, we understand, is very valuable, and will fully cover the liabilities of the concern.

The Importation of Cattle.

The immigration for the year from the Atlantic States is over. The last train crossed the Sierra Nevada on the 8th of October. A very incorrect record of the number of the people arriving has been kept. But as numerous traders felt an anxiety in regard to the stock that entered the State, tolerably complete lists of the cattle that have crossed the mountains have been obtained. Already we have published the numbers that came through Noble's and Beckwith's passes, and by the Gila route. They are as follows:

Through Noble's pass	24,000
Through Beckwith's pass	10,000
Through the Gila route	9,000

To these we are now justified in adding seventeen thousand, making a total importation during the year of sixteen thousand beef cattle, oxen and cows.—*State Journal.*

Defalcation.

The people of the neighboring town of Oakland have been in a state of excitement on account of the defalcation of Mr. Hogan, their City Marshal and Tax Collector, and the supposed connivance or participation of the Mayor in the transaction. They have held public meetings, passed stringent resolutions, and offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the defaulter, who has left the State. He is in default of some $15,000.

Telegraph.

A line of telegraph wires is being stretched between Sonora and Stockton, *via* Columbia. The former and latter places are already in telegraph communication.

Stampede Among the State Prisoners—About Thirty Prisoners Escaped.

The captain of the sloop *Marin* brought information to the city yesterday that a large number of prisoners had made their escape in a schooner of about eight tons burthen. His sloop had been anchored off the island during the night, and they had commenced to get underweigh about 6½ o'clock in the morning, when the sound of cannon firing attracted his attention, and he observed a schooner leaving the vicinity of the State Prison. The schooner, propelled by oars, also had her sails set, and was progressing rapidly. Immediately afterwards, he observed a launch and a scow in hot pursuit, but thinks there was not the slightest probability of their overtaking the former.

The following is Gen. Estill's statement of the origin of the outbreak: About 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as the State prisoners, quarrying stone at Mare Island, were proceeding to their work in a body, some sixty of them made a rush for a small schooner lying at the wharf, and succeeded in taking possession of her. In the struggle between the prisoners and the guards, about twenty-one managed to get on board and shove off. They pulled her exactly behind another vessel sailing in the harbor, and by keeping her in that position, prevented the gunners from firing—as the people on the other vessel, attracted by curiosity, came on deck in such a way that the guard would be compelled to risk killing them if they fired. After drifting and pulling about four hundred yards, the tide placed them in range, when the first cannon was fired, missing the vessel some two feet. The cannon was then loaded with grape, and at the second discharge several shots passed through the ranks of prisoners, doing some execution. It is said some were thrown overboard—supposed, of course to be killed. The third shot missed, and the guard placed the other prisoners in their cells, and prepared to follow the fugitives in a whale-boat, kept for that purpose. Eleven started in pursuit, and succeeded in cutting the fugitives off from Point San Pablo, just above Red Rock, and forced them to land on the first point above, on the Contra Costa side. The guards landed some ten minutes after, when a running fight ensued for several miles. A few of the prisoners were killed, and several badly wounded. The guard continued to follow them all night, and were still in hot pursuit yesterday. Capt. Estes, of the guard, states that the prisoners, in attempting to escape, seized on Capt. Pullam, First Assistant Captain of the Guard, and took him into the vessel with them, in order to prevent the guard from firing. This did not, however, have the desired effect; for the guard—some of whom are the best marksmen in the State—selected their men, and made terrible havoc. Capt. Pullam was shot through the hand and arm before he would ask the guard to cease their fire, when his request was complied with. He was taken to Contra Costa with them, and left, where he still remains, severely wounded.

After the convicts landed in Contra Costa, they were vigorously attacked by the guard, who continued to fire upon them without mercy. To avoid the united fire of the guard, they separated, and a portion of them proceeded northwards to Point Pinole, about twelve miles from Martinez, while another portion fled southwards, toward Oakland. The Sheriff of Contra Costa has started with a large posse of armed citizens in pursuit of the desperadoes near Martinez. The Sheriff and citizens of Alameda are also actively engaged in the search for those who came down the coast. The wretches deserve no quarters and should receive none. Before daylight yesterday morning, twelve of the convicts, on horse back, all well armed with knives, galloped down to the beach about four miles north of Oakland, and hastily dismounted, proceeded to take possession of a small trading schooner lying at a temporary landing place near by. No one was on board the schooner except the master, who was suddenly awakened, and before he could comprehend the meaning of the disturbance, hurried on shore. The whole gang then went to work and threw overboard the freight of the schooner, consisting of about four tons of wheat, belonging to Dr. Chamblin. Having accomplished which, they let go her fastenings and stood up the Bay in the direction of San Jose. Several of the fugitives, the Captain says, appeared to be severely wounded.

A Chilean, who reached Oakland about day-break, states that he encountered the convicts a few miles from the beach, and that they compelled him, under pain of death, to conduct them to the spot where they took the schooner. Many of the fugitives have obtained arms by plundering the ranchos in their flight, and will probably make a desperate resistance. Officers have been dispatched to the neighborhood of Alviso to intercept those in the schooner. Should they land on either side of the Bay, they will find the citizens at all points aroused and prepared to give them a warm reception.

Lynch Law at Iowa Hill.

We learn from an "Extra," published by the Auburn *Whig*, that William Johnson, commonly known as "Long Johnson," who stabbed Montgomery at Iowa Hill on the morning of the 22d inst., was yesterday hung by a mob a short distance out of town, where the original difficulty occurred.

We are not informed of the cause of the quarrel, and only that it occurred on the morning after the Fireman's Ball; that Johnson knocked Montgomery down; that the latter subsequently procured a pistol, which, upon the two again meeting, he fired at the former. The pistol hung fire, and Johnson avoided the shot by dodging, and immediately drawing a knife, he stabbed and cut Montgomery in a terrible manner, in several places.

It seems that after the affray, resulting in the mortally wounding of Montgomery, Johnson fled, but was pursued, overtaken, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Sinclair, in whose custody he remained until about 10 o'clock in the evening. *At this time a large crowd of people had* assembled, and a call was made for a jury, whereupon thirty-two men were selected by vote, and out of this number twelve persons were chosen to try the prisoner. The Jury thus empannelled retired to the Queen City Hall, where they remained until about sunset yesterday morning, when they brought in a verdict of "Guilty." Upon rendition of the verdict, the crowd proceeded to choose officers for the occasion, and about noon the prisoner was taken a short distance from town to a convenient tree—having been informed of the fate that awaited him—whereupon a rope was produced, and also a couple of kegs, one placed on the top of the other, for the prisoner to stand upon; and after the rope was adjusted to his neck, an opportunity was given for whatever remarks he might desire to make.

Our informant was too far distant to distinctly hear all that was said, but states that at this time Johnson called for writing materials, but his hands being confined, a gentleman present noted for him the remarks which he made for the purpose. The prisoner then stated that some person present owed him $20, which he wished paid to some one to whom he (prisoner) was indebted. He also wished a ring to be taken from his finger, and sent to his mother and sister, but his hand was found to be so much swollen from being bound, as to render it impossible to remove it. Several remarks were made by Johnson to different persons present about this time, which our informant was unable to hear. The prisoner then requested that the rope should be properly fixed, and that he be permitted to climb to the limb of the tree and jump off. This being denied him, he asked permission to give the word himself, which was granted, whereupon he was placed upon the kegs, and the rope being tightened, he distinctly counted one, two, three, and jumped, thus partially becoming his own executioner.

During the whole of the proceedings he appeared perfectly cool, and entirely indifferent to his fate. There were about two thousand people present, but no rowdyism or drunkenness was manifested during the entire day.

This Johnson once before, in 1851, we think, came near meeting the same fate at Coloma, but by reason of his entreaties, was released, upon condition that he should leave the place immediately, which he did.

According to our latest information, Montgomery was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery, the knife with which he was stabbed having penetrated the lungs. We understand that he was a clerk of the last Legislature of this State.

Three Miners Attacked by Robbers.

From the Sacramento Statesman, Extra.

Placerville, Dec. 23—2 P. M.

The *Mountain Democrat*, Extra, says: We received the following startling intelligence last night after our paper had been worked off. Rocky Cañon, the place of the tragedy, is a deep and almost inaccessible cañon, about forty miles north of this place, near Todd's Valley, and uninhabited.

Rocky Canon, Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1854.

No officer having been within a convenient distance to attend a case of emergency that has just happened near our isolated camp here, the undersigned constituted themselves a Coroner's Jury, and held an inquest over the deceased bodies of twelve men that were killed within a mile of our camp on the 19th inst., a full account of which we deem it our duty to publish. Three of the undersigned were eye-witnesses of the whole scene, though too far off to give aid in any way. On yesterday, 19th instant, three men, who afterwards proved to be a Mr. Jas. C. McDonald, of Alabama, now deceased; Dr. Bolivar A. Sparks, of Mississippi, and Capt. Jonathan R. Davis, of South Carolina, were traveling on foot on a trail within a mile of our camp, to prospect a vein of gold-bearing quartz, some twenty or thirty miles north of this place. As they were passing the base of a mountain, three of the undersigned, being out on a hunting expedition on its side, saw a party of men who were concealed in the bushes near the trail spring up and commence firing at them. Mr. McDonald fell dead. He was shot before he was even aware of his danger. He and his party had nothing but their revolvers. Thomas Sparks shot twice at the banditti, and then fell severely wounded. In the meantime Capt. Davis, who was the first to commence shooting in defence of himself and party, in an instant after the first volley of the robbers, being still under, kept up an incessant fire upon them with his revolver, every ball forcing its victim to bite the dust until all the loads of both parties seemed to have been discharged. The surviving robbers made a charge upon Capt. Davis with bowie-knives, and one with a short sword or sabre. Captain Davis stood his ground firmly until they rushed up abreast of him within about four steps. He then made a spring upon them with a large bowie-knife, and gave three of them wounds that proved fatal. Having wounded the other one very slightly, and disarmed him by throwing his knife in the air in warding off a blow, as this last man expressed in a tone of gratitude before his death, Capt. D. went to work at once tearing up his own shirt and binding up all the wounds of the living, of both his friends and enemies. On an examination of the persons of the deceased of those that commenced the attack on Capt. D. and party, we discovered papers, carefully concealed in their pockets, purporting to be a copy of laws and by-laws by which they were governed.

The last of this band has just died. His wound, he thought, himself, but slight, and seemed in a fair way of recovery until within the last hour, but corroborated all the evidence proven by the papers in his pocket.

Signed by W. C. THOMPSON, and 15 others.

Another letter dated,

Rocky Canon, Dec. 20, 1854.

To William Henderson, Esq., Placerville:

Quite an exciting scene happened yesterday within a mile of our tent. While two of my partners and myself were hunting over the hills, we heard the report of guns below us, and saw two small parties shooting at each other. Being satisfied that they were all strangers, we hesitated for a moment before we ventured to go down. A feeling of duty, however, prompted us to hasten down to them. On approaching we saw two persons fall in the fight—(these persons were of a little party of three whom we had observed about half an hour previous quietly following the trail)—and the remaining one of the party, (a man somewhat above the medium height, whom we could readily distinguish by his white hat from all the rest,) fighting bravely for his life. Approaching still nearer, we were surprised at the sight of eleven men lying stretched on the ground, seven of them dead, (belonging, as they afterwards proved, to a party of robbers,) and only one of the party of three so suddenly fired upon from the bushes by robbers. Three of the wounded robbers having died last night, we had ten of them to bury. One survives, who will probably recover; he is, however, marked for life, having lost his nose, in toto, and the fore-finger of his right hand. The surviving one, who seems to be but little hurt, says that their band was composed of two Americans, five Sydney men, and four Mexicans, and had just commenced operations, having killed six Chinamen three days ago, and three Americans on the day before yesterday. Although we counted twenty-eight bullet holes through Capt. Davis' hat and clothes (seventeen through his hat and eleven through his coat and shirt,) he received but two very slight flesh wounds.

Yours truly, JOHN WEBSTER.

To Wm. Henderson, Esq., County Surveyor, Placerville.

Marine Disasters on the Pacific Coast in 1854.

Capt. Hoyt, the agent of the New-York Underwriters, makes the following important report:

San Francisco, Sunday, Dec. 31, 1854.

Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters, New-York:

Sir: I respectfully submit to the Board of Underwriters of New-York, my Annual Report of Marine Disasters that have occurred (within my knowledge) during the past year on this coast, and other items that may be of interest.

The number of marine disasters, as will be seen by the following list, is 36.

Estimated value of vessels, cargoes and freight, is $2,375,000.

Estimate for repairs, salvage and total losses, $1,315,000.

Number of Certificates issued at this Agency by me for damaged goods, for two years, 1,400.

During the past year several accidents have occurred to vessels entering and leaving this port. The loss of the *San Francisco* and *Golden Fleece*, together with the narrow escape of several outward bound ships, has induced the masters of large vessels to take steam.

There are at present two small tugs of sufficient power to tow small ships, or large ones, if they have the tide with them. Also, a large propeller, of seven hundred horse-power, fitted expressly for towing and assisting vessels in distress, night or day, having on board cables, anchors, boats, and a first-class steam pump.

I have no hesitation in saying that the navigation on this Coast is better than any other part of the world; during the past year there has been but one gale, and then it did not blow so hard but that a ship could work off shore. We are exempt from typhoons, hurricanes, pamperos and sudden squalls. There has been but one vessel struck by lightning for seven years; and I have seen but one flash during my residence here. Farther north, however, the weather is different. * * * *

The subject of ship's damaging cargo by *sweat*, has given me much annoyance, and the merchants of this city have lost large sums from this cause; as it is the custom here to pay freight before delivery of goods, they get no reclamation from the ship. It is my opinion that the ventilators leading to the lower hold do not answer the purpose. The covering board and bit ventilators are very well to keep the ship cool in fine weather. The main trouble is the heated air rises between decks, and when the vessel is off Cape Horn, or in cool latitudes, is condensed on the lower side of the deck and runs back on the cargo. I have seldom found "sweat," at the extreme ends of the ship, or under the deck-houses or poop. The remedy in my opinion is this: To have their large ventilators between the fore and mizzen masts, leading only to the between decks, and one forward and aft to the lower hold. These would keep the ship cool at all times. I have my doubts if "sweat" can be prevented altogether; but if this was done, it would satisfy the merchants that the owners had done all in their power to protect the cargo. That it is possible for a ship to bring her cargo in good order, is illustrated by the ship *Thomas Watson*, now discharging. She has brought five cargoes to this port from Philadelphia, and not a package has been damaged by "sweat," bad stowage, or salt water.

The amount of Treasure shipped to New-*York and New-Orleans, in 1853, was*	$48,305,996 66
The amount of Treasure shipped to New-York and New-Orleans in 1854, was	$45,476,612 30
The arrivals from New-York in 1853, 189—in 1854	81
The arrivals from Boston in 1853, 104—in 1854	54
Total number of arrivals in 1853, 862—in 1854	617
Showing a falling off from New-York of	108
Showing a falling off altogether of	245

I account for this decrease of arrivals by business generally being entirely overdone in the year 1853. **

List of Marine Disasters on the Pacific Coast during the year 1854.

From the San Francisco Herald.

JANUARY.

Ship *Arab*, in entering the harbor was in a dangerous position near Mile Rock; was relieved by the steam tug *Resolute*.

Steamship *Golden Gate*, Isham, from Panama to this port, broke a shaft at sea, put in to San Diego with one wheel; in coming out of that place, run aground; was got off, and towed to this port.

Schooner *San Diego*, dismasted, bound to Oregon.

Brig *Walcott*, lost two anchors in Trinidad Bay.

Bark *Messenger* and brig *Vesta* came in collision off the Heads.

Brig *J. B. Brown*, struck by lightning, carrying away spars and rigging.

Bark *Walter Claxton*, ashore at Mendocino. Got off again.

Schr. *Anson*, total loss in Bellingham Bay, Oregon.

FEBRUARY.

Ship *San Francisco*, Stetzer, of and from New-York, in entering the Harbor was totally lost by the carelessness of the pilot. Value of ship, freight, and cargo, $500,000.

Schooner *Tennessee*, from Richmond, Va., lost spars, sails, &c.

Schooner *Invincible* was totally lost in Noyou River.

Schooner *Excel*, total loss near Point Reyes.

Brig *William* was lost on the passage to Puget Sound.

Schooner *Sacramento*, totally lost on Fort Point in leaving port.

Schooner *Sarah Lavinia*, never been heard from, supposed lost.

Schooner *L. P. Foster*, dismasted near Puget Sound.

Brig *Wellingsley*, from Puget Sound, lost her spars, sails, &c.

APRIL.

Ship *Golden Fleece*, of Boston, in leaving port in charge of a pilot was totally lost on Fort Point.

Ship *Bald Eagle*, was obliged to anchor near North Head; lost anchor and 45 fathoms of chain.

Steamer *Sea Bird*, from San Diego, broke machinery, came to anchor near Point Conception, and was towed to this port by United States steamer *Active*, Captain Alden.

Brig *Eliza Taylor*, total loss on Point Pinos.

Bark *Walter Claxton*, lost near Mendocino.

Schooner *Bay State*, lost on the coast.

MAY.

Steamer *Ariepe*, struck near Fort Ross—total loss.

JUNE.

Schooner *S. D. Bailey*, carried away spars, sails and rigging.

Schooner *Gazelle*, lost sails, bulwarks, &c.

AUGUST.

Brig *Tarquinia* ashore at Puget Sound.

SEPTEMBER.

Brig *Oriental*, ashore near Port Orford, lost anchors and chains.

British bark *Amelia Thompson*, was lost near St. Simeon's Bay, and nearly all the cargo.

Schooner *Iowa*, lost anchors and chains at Pajaro Bay.

Steamship *Yankee Blade*, lost by running on a rock in a thick fog near Point Conception. She soon broke up, and a number of passengers were drowned. There was $153,000 in specie on board, of which $70,000 has been recovered from 70 feet water. Salvage awarded 60 per cent.

DECEMBER.

Ship *Contest*, shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, broke stanchions, etc., and swept away house and contents.

French ship *Paragon*, from Bordeaux; bark *Frances Palmer*, and bark *Equator*, from Manilla; all have experienced very heavy weather, and were obliged to jettison cargo.

There have been several disasters to steamers on the river, but the value of property was not large.

Gold Exports during the Year.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The following table gives the amount of Gold manifested, as exported during 1854:

	Total.	Destination U. S.
January	$3,355,594 05	$2,993,225 50
February	2,127,396 69	1,913,735 18
March	4,403,184 95	3,902,945 95
April	3,562,030 30	3,377,906 83
May	5,932,653 45	5,568,561 64
June	4,291,766 36	3,984,530 19
July	2,950,778 90	2,767,862 35
August	5,919,363 92	5,445,599 36
September	3,963,447 65	3,502,639 24
October	4,506,659 67	3,948,837 49
November	4,957,386 39	4,407,781 08
December	2,649,621 49	1,766,447 05
Total	$49,619,721 85	$43,590,301 30

It will be observed that the shipments of Gold, taken by the steamers leaving on the 1st of the month, are credited to the preceding month, because always manifested at the Custom-House on the day before the departure of the steamer. Hence it is that the shipment for December appears so small; for, according to the arrangement of the table, the treasure which will be taken by the steamer of Jan. 1, 1855, would, if known, properly belong to the month of December, 1854. To obviate this difficulty, and show the actual export during the year, we restore the shipment by the steamers that left Jan 1, 1854, not included in the above, amounting to $1,886,311, which, added to the total exhibited above, will raise the grand total of exports of Gold during the year to $51,506,132, and to the Atlantic States to $45,476,612 30. *The total exports of Gold for the year* 1853, were $54,906,956, or $3,400,824 more than those of the present year. The following comparison of our shipments during the past four years, will be found valuable as well as interesting:

Gold exported in 1851	$34,492,000
Gold exported in 1852	45,779,000
Gold exported in 1853	54,906,956
Gold exported in 1854	51,506,132
Total	$186,684,088

Quicksilver Exports.

The total shipments of quicksilver during the year 1853 were 18,800 flasks, or 1,410,000 pounds, valued at $683,180. It will be observed that the shipments are pretty nearly the same from year to year, although the New Almaden Mine is capable of yielding unlimited supplies of the metal. Sufficient only is produced to supply the demand, and not enough to overstock the market. The mine is far more valuable than all the rest of the quicksilver mines put together.

Commerce of San Francisco.

The total arrivals from New-York during the year 1854 were 81 vessels, with a tonnage of 83,627; while they amounted during the year 1853 to 189 vessels—tonnage 156,936—showing a falling off (in 1854) of 108 vessels, and 73,309 tons.

Of the 81 vessels which arrived from New-York in 1854, 75 were ships, 3 barks, 2 steamers, and 1 schooner.

During the year 1854, the total arrivals from Boston were 54 vessels, with a tonnage of 53,189; during the year 1853, 104 vessels, tonnage 69,008—showing a falling off of 50 vessels and 14,819 tons.

Of the 54 vessels that arrived from Boston in 1854, 49 were ships, 4 brigs, and 1 schooner.

Total falling off from New-York and Boston in 1854, as compared with 1853, 158 vessels and 90,128 tons.

During the year 1854, the total number of vessels arrived from all quarters was 617, with an aggregate tonnage of 407,485, while the total number arrived in 1853 was 862 vessels, tonnage 413,979—showing a decrease this year of 245 vessels, but only 6,494 tons, which does not exceed the tonnage of three first-class clippers. The inference is, that the vessels which arrived in 1854 were generally of much larger burden than those arrived in previous years.

Of the 617 vessels arrived in 1854, 261, with a tonnage of 215,822, were American vessels from American ports; last year, (1853,) 349 American vessels, tonnage 260,110, from American ports, showing a falling off of 88 vessels and 44,288 tons.

In 1854, there were 356 arrivals from foreign ports, tonnage 191,663; in 1853, 513 vessels, tonnage 153,869, showing a falling off of 157 vessels, but an actual increase of 37,794 tons. Of the 261 vessels which arrived coastwise in 1854, 156 were ships, 37 steamers, 22 barks, 23 brigs and 23 schooners.

Death Sentences.

The Los Angeles *Star* says: Wm. B. Lee was sentenced last Saturday by Judge Hayes to be hung on the 12th of February next. We are informed that appeals have been taken in the cases of Lee, Brown and Alvitre, all under sentence of death, to the Supreme Court at its regular term next month.

Miscellaneous.

A Lodge of the Sons of Temperance is about to be established at Union City, on the Bay.

An Indian Fight.—On Sunday last, says the *Times*, quite a battle came off between the Humboldt and the Mountain Indians, two of the latter being killed and several wounded. The fight took place between this and Union.

The *Times* urges the Superintendent of Indian Affairs to pay some attention to the poor creatures in that section of the State. Of them, it says: "They have no head, and are all scattered in small bands, warring against each other, suffering for food, imposed upon and maltreated by white men. If immediate attention to the wants and necessities of any people was ever necessary, it is to these. Their daily question is, when will the 'big waga' *come and take us under his charge.*"

The *Times* says lumber can be obtained at the mills on Humboldt Bay for $12 to $18 per thousand.

Division of the State.—The *Californian* says: "Our citizens have at last taken hold of the question of a division of the State in earnest. Petitions to the Legislature for this object are being circulated throughout the lower counties, and are comprising the names of nearly every responsible person in our section, furnishing a sure index of the strong and unequivocal feeling in favor of this measure indulged by our people."

Crescent City and Yreka Turnpike Road.—The *Herald* says, that in all probability three wagon roads will be simultaneously constructed and perhaps as early as next Spring, from the south or Shasta City, from the north or Scottsburg, and from the coast or Crescent City—all aiming to reach and pass through Jacksonville and Yreka, to claim the trade and intercourse of those regions. It will be seen that the capital stock is fixed at $85,000, divided into 850 shares of $100 each, on which an assessment of 10 per cent. will be called in after the stock is all subscribed for, and the company ready to commence work. $15,000 worth of the stock has been taken already.

The Military Road.—We learn from the *Times*, that Lieut. Withers has recently returned from the survey of the military road in Southern Oregon. Some of the settlers were dissatisfied, and petitioned Judge Deady for an injunction to stay work upon the road, but he properly declined for want of jurisdiction. The contracts have been let in $1,000 contracts—seventeen in number.

Marble.—Mr. Luce exhibited to the editors of the *State Journal*, a specimen of superior marble, taken from a quarry recently discovered near the headwaters of the Cosumnes, thirteen miles from Fiddletown. It is susceptible to a high degree of polish.

Stockton Asylum.—There are at present 125 patients confined in the State Insane Asylum at Stockton, 20 of whom are females.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Threatened Revolution in Lower California.

The *Southern Californian* gives the following sketch of the late movements of Señor Chabes, that the public may judge, not only of the gentleman's aims, but also of his peculiar fitness and capability of enacting the *rôle* of a mighty conqueror:

Antonio Chabes, the revolutionary leader was a Lieutenant in the Mexican army—who, like Negrete, abandoned his post in Lower California while the fillibusters were plundering the people, from the 1st December, 1853, to May, 1854, leaving Melendrez with a few other citizens of Lower California to defend themselves against the fillibusters and Indians, until the former had left or were driven out; he then sneaked from San Diego to Santa Tomas, pretending great friendship until he had seduced some few ignorant men to join him for the purpose, no doubt, of assassinating Melendrez, and assuming the command himself. The attempt was made at midnight to seize Melendrez while asleep at his house and alone, at Santa Tomas, about the 1st of July last. Melendrez being aroused from his slumber, arose, took his two revolvers, opened the door, fired two shots at random, when his assailants galloped off. He then went to the Gruya, about three miles, found a horse, mounted him bareback, and rode to Guadalupe, about eighteen leagues distant. In a few days he raised some men and returned to the Gruya, when some of the citizens of Santa Tomas, learning that Melendrez had arrived at the Gruya, seized Chabes, with one or two of his adherents, advising Melendrez of the same, when Melendrez proceeded to Santa Tomas, ordered him to be put at liberty, and with disdain told him, while he remained quiet he would not molest him, which Chabes promised to do.

After remaining a short time, Chabes retired to San Diego, and from thence to this place, where he has been some two months, endeavoring by false representations to seduce a number of Sonorians to go with him to Lower California to work the gold placers, which he has represented to be very rich—which, however, is entirely false. But his real object is to seize Melendrez and assassinate him—showing, at the same time, a forged *oficio*, purporting to be from the Comandante of Mazatlan, appointing him as Comandante and Sub-Gefe Politico of the frontier of Lower California. Now it is well known that the Comandante of Mazatlan has no more to do with Lower California, in appointments of civil and military officers, than President Walker had last year, there being a Comandante-General of Lower California, resident at La Paz, and who has lately given Melendrez the appointment as military commander of the frontier of Lower California. Melendrez is well advised of all the movements of Chabes, and should he attempt a filibustering expedition from this State against him, he will give him a Walker reception.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From the Hawaiian Islands, we have Honolulu papers of the 9th December. The news is of little importance.

Shipping Movements.

The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* was to leave the harbor of Honolulu, in a few days after the 2d of December, for "home." The sloop-of-war *Decatur* was daily expected to arrive from Callao, to supply the place of the *Portsmouth* in the Hawaiian waters.

Anniversary.

The 28th of November, the eleventh anniversary of the Joint Declaration of Great Britain and France of the King's sovereignty, was observed as a holiday in Honolulu. All the consular flags on shore were displayed during the day, while the Hawaiian ensign was hoisted at the main by all the national vessels in port, and the French and English men-of-war were dressed in holiday costume. His Majesty reviewed the troops on the plain at 11 o'clock, including the Hawaiian Guards, the Hawaiian Infantry, and the native artillery. At 12 o'clock salutes were fired by the American and French vessels of war in port, which were returned by the battery on Punch Bowl. A reception in the evening at the palace, which was numerously attended, closed the public ceremonies of the day.

Out of Honolulu, the occasion was observed in the usual manner by the natives, in feasting and horseback riding, which seems to afford them the *ne plus ultra* of enjoyment on all festive occasions. As usual, when large numbers are engaged in this exhilarating amusement, some damage was done to horse-goers and calico, but no serious accident happened, and the day passed off with the rapidity usually seen upon such holydays at the islands.

Return of Prince Liholiho.

The Prince returned to Honolulu on the 1st December, in the schooner [illegible] *Bird*, from Hawaii. He received the customary salute on arriving at the palace.

King Kamehameha has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has come to my knowledge, from the highest official sources, that my Government has been recently threatened with overthrow by lawless violence; and whereas the representatives at my Court of the United States, Great Britain and France, being cognizant of these threats, have offered me the prompt assistance of the naval forces of their respective countries, I hereby publicly proclaim my acceptance of the aid thus proffered in support of my sovereignty. My independence is more firmly established than ever before.

Happy Land.

The *Polynesian* says, in italics, that "*the Hawaiian Government owes not a dollar to either Government or individual, abroad or at home.*"

The election for members of the House of Representatives is to take place throughout the Kingdom on the 1st of January.

The whale-ship *Chariot*, with a pretty full inventory, was sold at auction in Honolulu for $[illegible].

An affray took place on the wharf at Honolulu on the night of December 2, which resulted in the serious stabbing of an American seaman and a native.

Wreck of a Whale-Ship—Perilous Adventures of the Crew.

Mr. Mehr, who arrived here in the *Equator*, from Manilla, furnishes us with the following account of the wreck of the whaleship *Canton* 1st, of New-Bedford, A. J. Wing, Master:

The ship sailed from Tahiti for the Marian and Sandwich Islands. On the night of March 5, at 12:45 A. M., she struck on a sand-bank, in lat. 3° 48' south, long. 173° 20' west. The sea was very high at the time, and every wave made a clean breach over her. No land was visible. The crew managed to cling to the wreck during the gloomy hours of night, and at daylight contrived, by the aid of one of the boats, and a line carried to the desert sand island on which they struck, to reach the shore in safety, but almost worn out by their sufferings. There was no water or vegetation on the island, and starvation stared them in the face. On the 8th, the stern of the ship was broken off by the sea, and, fortunately, nineteen casks of water floated ashore, and were secured. The same day, the crew succeeded in saving three more of the boats, and, by the assistance of an expert Kanaka swimmer, were enabled to communicate, through the rough sea, with the wreck, from which they saved a quantity of bread and other provisions. Shortly after, the ship went to pieces, and her cargo of twelve hundred barrels of oil was lost. The officers and crew, consisting of twenty-eight persons, remained upon the island until the 31st of March, when, finding their supplies getting short, and no prospect of relief, with a lingering and horrible death awaiting them if they remained where they were any longer, they put to sea in the open boats, and, after forty-nine days of extreme hardship and destitution—being reduced to half a biscuit a day to each man—they arrived safely at Guam, one of the Marian Islands, belonging to Spain, where every kindness was extended to them by the Governor. Here they remained for some time, until the arrival of a whaler, when the second and third mates and four of the crew shipped on board of her. Capt. Wing and the first officer took passage on a Swedish brig for Hong-Kong. Mr. Mehr and four others went in a Spanish vessel to Manilla, and fifteen of the crew still remained at Guam.

UTAH.

Massacre of the Mail Party by the Indians.

By way of Los Angeles we have dates from Salt Lake City to Nov. 30. The *Deseret News* contains nothing of importance. The mail carrier states that the Indians attacked and killed the party carrying the mail from Salt Lake to Independence, about 18 miles below Fort Laramie. After killing the party the Indians destroyed the mail bags with their contents, and robbed the train of about $12,000 in money. It is supposed that some white men were among the Indians and instigated the murder and robbery. The Indians were the Crows.

The weather in Deseret was very mild and pleasant, with occasional light showers.

California Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, Dec. 21, Adonijah Parsons and Miss Mary Ann Beehan, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Pratt, at the residence of Joseph H. Nevett, Esq., John Gunger Hyer and Miss Josephine Nevett, both of Sacramento.

At Amador, on the 9th inst., Thomas S. Hoyt and Miss Caroline Scott, all of Amador.

In Hinclestown, on the 10th inst., John W. [illegible] and Miss Josephine Brickell.

In Illinoistown, on the evening of Dec. 10, [illegible] McAdams and Mrs. Sarah Robinson, both of Dutch Flat, Placer County.

In Illinoistown, on the 10th inst., Benj. Way and Miss Louisa Thompson.

In San Francisco, on the 29th inst., James H. [illegible] and Miss Coralie D. Pearsall.

At Eureka, on the 13th inst., Ellis Boston, late of Knox County, Ohio, and Miss Pamela G. Williams, of Eureka.

In San Francisco, Dec. 26, by Justice [illegible], Frederick Babel and Miss Bubbit Markert.

At Downs' Ranch, Shasta County, on the 21st inst., Capt. Ashael S. Wells and Miss Eliza [illegible].

In Shasta, on the 15th inst., Stephen S. Brooks, of Yreka, and Mrs. Sarah M. Haywood, of San Francisco.

In Alameda, Dec. 18, Alexander Hewson and Miss Caroline L. Pease, of Alameda.

In San Francisco, on Saturday, the 23d inst., A. B. Hemenway, of Maine, and Miss E. Eliza Sanford, of Vermont.

In San Francisco, Dec. 25, Alfred L. Tubbs and Miss Lizzie K. Chapin.

In Nevada, Dec. 20, Thos. Wainwright Colburn, of Boston, Mass., and Louisa Elizabeth Mather, of Albany, N. Y.

BIRTHS.

In Grass Valley Nevada County, Nov. 28, the wife of Thadeus Dean, of a son.

In Georgetown, Dec. 17, the wife of G. N. Lake, of a son.

In Shasta, on the 21st ult., the wife of W. S. Hughes, of a daughter.

On Churn Creek, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Miles Cahoon, of a son.

On Churn Creek, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Meadows, of a son.

In Yreka, on the 2d inst., the lady of D. D. Colton, Esq., of a daughter.

In Marysville on the 19th inst., the wife of John W. Coy, of a son.

DIED.

In Honolulu, Dec. 1, Michael R., infant son of M. R. Harvey, of Sandwich Islands, aged 10 months.

At Pajaro, John Johnson, of Denmark, and John Leeds, of Antwerp, were upset in the breakers and were drowned.

On board of the bark *F. Palmer*, Dec. 6, of scurvy, Joseph Smith, seaman, aged 46 years, of Alexandria.

In Shasta, suddenly, on the 21st inst., David Casey, an old and esteemed citizen.

At Bald Hills, Shasta County, on the 18th inst., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Cooper.

At Pennsylvania Bar, on Canon Creek, Trinity County, on the 9th inst., of consumption, John McKinnis, aged 25 years, formerly of Australia.

In Weaverville, Trinity County, Capt. John Fuller, aged 40, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and Captain of the Montgomery Guards of the Louisville Legion during the Mexican war.

In San Francisco, yesterday afternoon, Captain E. J. Phenny.

At Iowa Hill, on the 10th inst., James S. Carpenter, aged 26 years, *formerly of Dutchess County, N. Y.*

In Jackson, Amador County, on the 11th inst., Matthew, son of A. C. and Phillippia Brown, aged 9 months and 16 days.

In Placerville, on the 18th inst., Joseph H. Morgan, in the 26th year of his age, late from Iowa.

In San Francisco, at the residence of T. Vedder, on the 10th inst., John Babcock, of Schenectady, N. Y., aged about 40 years.

In Los Angeles, on the 1st of December, 1854, Elizabeth Hardy, aged 25 years, wife of Alexander Crabb, Printer.

On the 1st of November, in Los Angeles, George Parkhurst, in the 48th year of his age.

In San Francisco, on the 16th inst., Edward Cook, aged 28 years, late of Lancaster County, Pa.

In San Francisco, on the 29th inst., James H. [illegible], late of Bangor, Me., aged 42 years.

In San Francisco, on the 20th inst., Matthew McKinley, of Baltimore, aged 28 years.

In Columbia, on the 10th inst., Uriah S. Coffey, of Lewis County, Mo., in the 23d year of his age.

In Yreka, on the 18th inst., Chas. Weimer, of [illegible], Germany, in the 25th year of his age.

For California Markets see Eighth Page.

Household Words for February (published here by J. A. Dix) has an admirable article on "The Lost Arctic Voyagers." The next number, we understand, is to have an original letter from Dr. Rae.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1855.

A. B. Levena, Hanover, Pa., is agent for the Daily Times at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

Congressional.

Mr. Cooper addressed the Senate yesterday in support of his Foreign Convict and Pauper resolutions. He mentioned the several recent transportations to this country by several of the Governments of Europe, and held that it was both our right and our duty to prevent a continuance of such a practice. Like views of the subject were expressed by other Senators.

In the House, the French Spoliation bill was further considered, but without taking a vote the House adjourned.

The Peace News from Europe.

The steamer *Pacific*, Capt. Nye, brings a budget of diplomatic news from Vienna, together with the comments in the political circles of that Capital and of Paris and London, which has the look of an accommodation between the belligerent Powers. The Czar, whose Ambassador at Vienna was granted until the 14th of January to answer categorically to the four propositions of the Allies, immediately communicated his acceptance of these terms, and the interpretation of the Allies, as the basis of a negotiation for peace. Prince Gortschakoff communicated this reply to the representatives of the three Powers on the 9th, when a conference, which is said to have progressed satisfactorily, was immediately held.

The force or importance of this proceeding appears to be somewhat impaired by the frequent references of the French and English Press to the past want of good faith on the side of the Czar. Otherwise, all the attendant circumstances, including the rumored distress at St. Petersburg from the effects of the war,—to which the Emperor has not been willfully blind,—strengthen the hope that the result will prove auspicious. The news created a sudden and important rise in the Funds at Paris and London; an improved tone to the Liverpool Cotton market, and much dullness to the Grain trade. The first effect on the Stock Exchange was not fully sustained by the subsequent discussion of the advices, although the extracts which we publish this morning on the chances of peace, are, in the main, of an encouraging tone. The English Ministerial journal, the *Morning Chronicle*, among other reasons for the Czar's real anxiety to end the conflict, makes pointed reference to the domestic troubles and distress in the Russian Capital.

There is, it seems, to be no armistice, and with the accounts of the initiative of peace at Vienna, we have advices of a fresh invasion of the Turkish principalities, and another *sortie* upon the Allies before Sebastopol. The latter was repulsed by the English forces, though not without considerable loss of life on their side. The attack was made under cover of a dark night, and the Russian loss was not ascertained. Preparations were making to storm the works of the fortress, and both the English and French telegraphic advices are more encouraging in regard to the arrival of fresh subsidies and the better appointment of the Allied army. Our private advices from London are to the effect that a disaster to either party in the Crimea might spoil, for a time, the fair fabric of diplomacy at Vienna, though it will be seen from one of our letters published below, that our well-informed correspondent anticipates no such contingency.

Sardinia has given in her adhesion to the Western Powers, with one of which, indeed, the spirit of her Government—a Constitutional Monarchy—strongly sympathizes.

The attitude of Prussia continues as equivocal as ever. It is rumored, that after refusing to be a party to the Vienna note of the 2d December, the King is now anxious to have his Ambassador admitted to the conferences with Russia.

The political news is otherwise unimportant. The usual rumors of a change of English Ministry are repeated, though without making any impression in political circles in London. Lord Elgin was received with popular demonstrations, at Liverpool, on his arrival from Canada. We give place to the speculations of our special London correspondent:

London, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

"*England is on the point of concluding a peace*," and "*there are strong reasons to believe that the new year will open upon a new Congress in Vienna.*" So I wrote on Dec. 8, and have maintained this view substantially, and under well advised explanations and motives, in all my subsequent letters, down to the very last—dispatched a week ago —in which, as the readers of the Times will have already seen, I warned you to give no credence to the Ministerial declarations of incredulity in what the Cabinets knew to be at hand—an amicable settlement of the difficulties.

I take no credit for perspicacity in the matter, but I am very glad not to have misled the judgment of your readers by affecting to believe in the sincerity of these warlike parades, suspicious from their very noisy nature and suddenly created energy. Gortschakoff has, by the order of the Czar, unconditionally accepted the interpretation of the four propositions, and thus negotiations are in full blossom. It is said, moreover, that Prussia has adhered to the December treaty, and that Piedmont has joined the alliance. The last seems to be authentic, the first I discredit, though it may be Russia's aim to have Prussia's whole influence, whatever it may cost her, in the deliberations at Vienna. It is perfectly certain now that all agree to make peace, in whatever way Prussia may elect to join the Conference. The really curious part in these conferences is, that the Turkish Ambassador has not been invited at all to take part in them. It was a "gentlemanly" attention toward the Muscovite Envoy, who might have felt hurt by the presence of the sick man's representative. Diplomacy is full of such delicate proceedings. The negotiators were, however, reminded—so I am told—that the Sultan had refused once before certain Vienna prescriptions, in respect to which he was not consulted, and that he might prove just as little accommodating, in a similar case, now, in spite of the "powerful protection" which "saved him" the trouble of keeping up an efficient army. The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna has, therefore, in consequence of this measure, been asked to be present *for the future* at all such conferences as he may receive a special invitation to, but he will surely have the good taste not to presume to be anything more than the Grand Eunuch of the Conference Hall. Hostilities will at all events not be suspended—so the Governmental organs say, and they expect to be believed on the "word of a gentleman."

Now, Sir, I am far from asserting that there are not a great many difficulties yet in the way of peace, and still less would I assert that to stop hostilities before Sebastopol is not the greatest of these difficulties; however, you may be sure that an *armistice* will soon be concluded. They have one now, by the grace of mud and tempest, and they will have another by "the Christian solicitude (these people are terribly Christian!) to spare a useless shedding of blood, in the face, in all probability, of a speedy and honorable peace." You will hear this argument again very soon. It is now but a mere breeze, like *Basilio's* calumny—*calunnia e un venticello*—but it will be puffed up to a storm to check the "dogs of war."

If the next fortnight should not bring us any news of the fall of Sebastopol, it will no more be attempted to take it, you may depend upon it. You will hear, very soon, of *peace meetings* all over England. Cobden and Bright are to become the men of the day, and the Cabinet is not the last to feel charmed for their having kept up a, however small, spirit of abhorrence to any war, and especially one against that worthy man, Nicholas. And it must not be thought that Napoleon, though he actually sends his fresh guards to plant the—already so often planted—eagles of the Empire on the walls of Sebastopol, is, by any means, less satisfied to conclude peace. He is a *practical* man, and the new loan will do better for him to spend in some other way than war, which cannot bring him any *personal* glory. His pet idea is, moreover, just now, to open his exhibition, and people pretend that he counts upon seeing in the Crystal Palace, on the *Champs Elysées*, the great produce of the alliance, "the coffin of the Prophet," with the "*dead man*" within, and the Emperor of all the Russias as a guard of honor of the *catafalque*.

There are many rumors about changes in the Cabinet. I dismiss them all, because they contain nothing well founded. Aberdeen stands like Atlas, with the hopes of all monarchs on his shoulders. He will stand his ground, and Parliament will admire his policy.

News by the George Law.

The *George Law* posts us up well in Pacific matters. At the Isthmus, details of the storm, and the early completion of the Railroad, furnish most of the topics of discussion. Order is reëstablished in Bogota. From Acapulco we have tidings, "on the best authority," that Alvarez has hemmed in Santa Anna in a mountain pass, and that the President's immediate destruction is at hand. Also, that a Louisiana Colonel, with 600 American riflemen, was within four days' march of Alvarez,—all which, we take it, sufficiently proves a vigorous imagination on the part of our correspondent's informant.

The Guayaquil *Progreso* contradicts the story of our purchase of the Galapagos, but spins a yarn about a loan from our Government to the Government of Ecuador, on certain guano-connected considerations, which we presume are all—dubious. They have not heard in Guayaquil of Mr. Pierce's conversion from his fillibustering ways. Such tales were easier of belief a month ago.

California contributes a varied budget for our columns,—made up of "rare" murders, a "rich" lynching case; a "capital" stampede of prisoners, valuable statistics of gold and quicksilver exports, the commerce of San Francisco, a list of marine disasters during the year, and mining news that will wake up the avaricious.

Lower California is threatened again with a Revolution,—but those who know the leader think that he is altogether too small a means to frighten Melendrez, or to make any impression upon the scattered people of the peninsula.

From Peru, Chili, Buenos Ayres and Paraguay are items of later intelligence but they are not of consequence.

At the Sandwich Islands, royalty is still shaking in his shoes for fear of fillibusters from California, and has issued his proclamation on the subject. Prince Liholiho, whose absence was the excuse for the delay of the Annexation Treaty, has returned to Honolulu, but not a word is said of the Treaty. The *Polynesian* congratulates the island people on their happy state,—the Government owing not a dollar to any country or people. That is the same condition which is supposed to be true of "the lime-kiln man."

Webster and Kossuth.

A gentleman, writes our London correspondent, had, some days ago, an interview with M. Kossuth, who gave him some interesting details concerning his relations with Mr. Webster while in this country. It affords us pleasure to be able, on proper authority, to communicate the substance of this interview.

The conversation having turned on the absence of any American Foreign policy in the affairs of Europe, and its consequences to the settlement of important and world-affecting complications, M. Kossuth remarked that he will always remember Mr. Webster as not only the most hearty and polite, but the most enlightened friend he met with among the statesmen of America. He understood European affairs, and could appreciate the importance of suggestions in regard to what he (M. Kossuth) believed a more consistent policy in the United States. "I shall never cease," he added, "to remember him with sincere regret for his loss, inspired by his friendship and liberal views."

On his early meeting with Mr. Webster, in 1852, M. Kossuth propounded, among other matters, two important propositions: one of advice, to the effect that some harbor should be acquired by the United States in the Mediterranean; the other a request that a representative of the powerless nationality of Hungary should be received at the seat of Government. Every other nation, said he to Mr. Webster, however unimportant, has a port of its own in the Orient, while you, with your wide-spread commerce, have none. You cannot fail to see that, sooner or later, the fate of Europe is to be decided in the East, and around that apple of discord, Constantinople. The truth is self-suggestive. As a great Commercial Commonwealth, drawn closer and closer, every day, to Europe, you have a life estate in the ultimate settlement of these complications. Will you not have a few rods of land—one single landing place, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes which you can call your own? A quarrel with any petty power, like Algiers or Austria, would else subject you to great inconvenience, and your merchantmen and cruisers be compelled to seek the protection of some neutral harbor, until a sufficient force could be brought to chastise the offender. "I have positive knowledge," he added, "that the Turkish Goverment would not be disinclined to cede on lease—for the Turks don't sell their lands —some island suited to this object. I might almost point out the Mytilenes. The Porte would be glad to have you near at hand as a political counterpoise to his friends and protectors." Reasoning in this strain, he said to the Senators of State, "Why not try it?" Even as a mere commercial enterprise, a closer and more intimate connection, say a line of mail steamers, between Constantinople and New-York, would be desirable.

Mr. Webster listened attentively to the suggestion; acknowledged its importance, and on the instant replied, "We must have it; I will inquire." The difficulty, he continued, is that we must have a harbor with good fresh water at hand. Mytilene has no such advantage. But never cease to keep in view the importance of such a point—to give us a firm footing in Europe. There is, however, a still greater difficulty to our obtaining it. It consists in this, that our flag once planted, the spot would become Republican. We carry our institutions within ourselves. We could not *lease* an Island from Turk or Tartar with any conditional reserve in favor of his political institutions. The plan of necessity, would become part of our own Union. I have looked on the map and made inquiry of our Consuls for an island, however barren, uninhabited, "without any human soul on it." This is what we want. We would people it, and turn it into a garden, and something more, very soon. Cattero was spoken of in this connection. M. Kossuth gave it as his opinion that this place, of mere negative importance, from geographical position, to the Sultan, could be had, though the Sultan could not alienate it to any European power, and least of all to Austria.

Soon after this, on his return to Washington from his Southern tour, M. Kossuth had another meeting with Mr. Webster, and asked him whether the Government at Washington would pay certain *égards* to an agent of his, should he accredit one at the capital. "I don't ask," said M. Kossuth, "for any official or officious recognition; I am above such silliness. All that I ask is, that it shall be known that such a gentleman is my agent, and being thus known, should meet with such distinction as you pay to the representatives of any Power you are at peace with." There is yet wanted, he continued, in this world, for that numerous class of shallow-minded, but nevertheless, influential people who always look at the mere surface of things, or form their opinions of men from the notice taken of them by persons in power:—"If his Excellency so and so, visits you and invites you to dinner, you are a great man, and the cause you represent is just, and sure to prevail." These people, he repeated, have no brains, but form a constituent part of public opinion here, as well as in Europe. M. Kossuth then urged upon Mr. Webster the difference in degree of real friendship for this Republican country between the absolute Governments of Europe and the dismembered nationalities. This difference authorized a manifestation of sympathy on the part of the United States for the latter, such as he requested in the recognition of his agent.

Mr. Webster answered promptly and emphatically in the affirmative. Not only so, he answered by letter, and sometime after by another letter to the same effect, both of which are now in the possession of M. Kossuth. His agent would be received with all the sympathy, respect and esteem which the American people and Government feel for Hungary and the man who represents her cause. He would be received with every distinction paid to other ministers, and with more sincerity in it than the distinction paid to the Austrian envoy. Mr. Webster added that M. Kossuth's communications would always be received in a corresponding spirit of friendliness, and should be answered in writing.

When M. Kossuth saw Mr. Webster for the last time, there was a marked change visible in his general spirits, though not towards himself, for that was ever the same, but in respect to political affairs. He evidently felt discouraged. "My time is gone," he said, on M. Kossuth's attempting to revive the question of Foreign policy; "others will come after me to direct our policy. I am no longer of use to your cause. The Democratic party will carry the Presidential election, and then, God knows the rest." This was only a few weeks prior to the great statesman's death. His day of usefulness had indeed found its last period.

The New Maine Law.

We publish on another page of this morning's Times the new Temperance bill, drawn by Neal Dow, and now before a Special Committee of the Legislature of the State of Maine. It inflicts—for the first offence of selling liquor, fifty dollars and costs, and four months imprisonment; the second, fifty dollars and six months; the third, one hundred dollars and one year. Persons intoxicated must disclose where they got their liquor, or go to the House of Correction. Express, railroad and steamboat agents will be liable to fine and imprisonment for conveying liquors to or from those not licensed, and no action is to lie against any officer for seizing and destroying liquors, where the warrant issues from a competent court.

Bishop Potter in Canada.

Our newly elected Bishop Potter has recently made a semi-official visitation to Montreal:—and we presume our readers recollect the account we copied from the Montreal *Transcript* of certain remarks which he made at a meeting of the Clergy of the Church of England. One would suppose that the natural tendency of whatever discussion or remarks might take place on such an occasion would be towards those great *religious* interests which combine the sympathies and the efforts of Christian Churches everywhere. It is very rarely, however, that an American, making a speech in presence of English dignitaries, secular or clerical, can realize that the occasion is not one for a general proclamation of unqualified admiration for everything English. Bishop Potter, in presence of the "Lord Bishop of Montreal," did not quite escape the contagion. He said a great deal that was very hearty, and very proper, by way of expressing gratitude for the Lord Bishop's aid in his own consecration,—and in general admiration of the hospitality, brotherly love and religious zeal of the Canadian Clergy, and then, with more questionable propriety, he went on to profess "his sympathy, his *deep* sympathy" with Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, "in the noble efforts she was making at the present time to *subdue a barbarous power* who had attempted to crush a feeble nation and overwhelm Europe," and then venturing still farther into the same doubtful region, he proceeded to say:

"Much had been said about American feeling and American sentiment in regard to the war. But he would tell his Lordship, that, if the people of Canada wished to understand the *public sentiment of the country, they must not search for it in the newspapers.* [Loud cheers.] They must go to the educated men, *to the Clergy of the Church*, to those who studied Shakspeare, and Milton, and Hooker, and they would find that they were *heart and soul with England* in the struggle, and daily offered up their prayers for her success." [Cheers.]

Now that the Bishop has returned to his own Diocese, we should like to know whether he really believes that the public sentiment of this country on a question of politics, is represented more accurately by *the Clergy of the Episcopal Church*, than it is by the newspapers of the country; and whether the clergy of that particular Church enjoy a special monopoly of such representation, over the clergy of all the other Churches and religious denominations in the land. We find it difficult to believe that an intelligent gentleman like Bishop Potter, could have made a statement so absurdly at variance with the fact, and so unbecoming an American in a foreign country. We know it is quite common for ambitious American orators, who happen to have strayed beyond the limits of their own country, to say very ridiculous things for the special purpose of exciting the effervescent admiration of their new auditors; but Bishop Potter has had too much experience, and has too much good sense, to be exposed to any such suspicion. We think it not unlikely that the *Transcript* may have given a stronger coloring to his remarks on this point than they were intended to have.

The Wool Correspondence.

The following communication was handed in several days since, but has been accidentally overlooked until the present time:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From the note of Col. Mansfield, in yesterday's Times, it appears that that gentleman feels aggrieved at the reference made to him in the communication of Saturday, relative to the correspondence between General Wool and the Secretary of War.

Nothing was further from the intention of the writer than to cast the slightest imputation upon the conduct or character of Col. Mansfield. The remarks alluded to were meant to apply exclusively to the *intention* of the War Department, in assigning him to this specific duty under the circumstances of the case as now disclosed by the official correspondence, and the use designed to be made by the Department of his official report—neither of which, in all probability, could have been known to him, and for neither of which could he be held responsible. It was not intimated, nor intended to be, that Col. Mansfield, any more than General Wool himself, in carrying out the instructions of the Department—as he was bound to do—had acted beyond the ordinary and honorable line of official duty.

The language to which exception is taken by Col. Mansfield, was a mere inference in regard to the action of one of the Departments of the Civil Government—always a legitimate subject of criticism—and was drawn solely from the facts as officially disclosed. Whether such inference is just or unjust, so far as the Department is concerned, is to be determined like every other matter of argument, by reference to the facts on which it is based.

Such, in the opinion of the writer, is the fair import of the language itself in the communication referred to; at least, such was its intention.

"AMICUS."

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—A slight but well-written comedy in three acts, called "Our Set," was performed here last night for the second time. It is from the pen of Morris Barnett, Esq., the author of the popular piece called, "A Serious Family," &c.

There is but an incident in this piece, and it cannot very easily be magnified into a plot. The title expresses it, "Our Set, or the Vacant Consulship." "Our set" is influenced by a female wire-puller, *Mrs. Wowerw*, (Mrs. Hughes) and at her dictation, "our set" proposes two opposite candidates for a vacant Consulship, elaborately extolling the excellences of either, as occasion requires. The author intends, undoubtedly, to expose the contemptible meanness and servility of political cliques and sets. How cheerfully they elevate the numskull, if he belong to them, rather than the man of independent thought and action. Perhaps also to demonstrate that the patronage of a set is necessary for achieving any kind of political success.

The scenes of the play run smoothly and quickly. The dialogue, although too artificial and stagey, is frequently good; never bad. Mr. Barnett has the advantage of an experienced pen, and his points are neat if not always brilliant. Considering the opportunity for satire, the author has been sparing in the use of that weapon. The *denouement* of the play is a mistake: "Our Set," the object of ridicule throughout, is triumphant. "Our Set" in the play, shows you that humbug and wire-pulling are necessaries of political life, and "Our Set," as a play, does not suggest any better or more honest substitute for these time-honored institutions.

The principal characters were sustained with sufficient ability, Mr. Burton as Dr. Lacquer was excellent. Mr. Jordan, in a slight and unfinished part, also good. Mr. DeWalden as *Roppeton Speedkill, Esquire*, seemed to imagine that so long as he kept something shaking—his head, hands, feet or legs—it was all right. In every other important respect, we are disposed to think he was all wrong. Mrs. Hughes as the *Honorable Mrs. Wowerw* indulged in the usual acerbities of her line, and was good; also Miss Raymond.

The comedy is one of those pieces that is agreeable enough while being performed, but of insufficient interest to leave an impression after the fall of the curtain. For this reason, probably, the applause was slight.

Broadway Theatre.—This appears to be the only establishment in the City that is not more or less affected by the hard times. The audiences here are inspiriting—full, appreciative and enthusiastic.

"Cinderella" is now in its second week, and the height of its attractiveness. Repetition is needed in spectacle pieces of this character; it is only after several performances that the transformations and scenic effects can be expected to work thoroughly. The musical portion is, of course, improved by every additional performance. As now performed at the Broadway, "Cinderella" is certainly one of the best produced and best rendered spectacle operas ever given to a New-York audience. No one should miss an opportunity of seeing it ere it is withdrawn.

Musical Items.

Paul Julien announces a Concert, Saturday next, at Niblo's—the last prior to his tour in the South. Md'lle Martini D'Orny, Adelina Patti, August Gockel and M. Sabatier assist.

Messrs. W. Hall & Son have just published two of the most useful things that can find a place on the piano. We refer to the "Twenty-four Scales and Preludes," by W. Vincent Wallace, and the "Tremolo Schottisch," by the same. The practice of the Scales cannot be too much commended, and the graceful preludes which Wallace has added to them are equally worthy of study. The "Tremolo" is of course intended for perfecting the touch in repetition passages. When a student can fluently play these Scales and Preludes, and this Schottisch, he is in a fair way of becoming a good performer. They should be found on every piano, and practised too.

Nothing Like Popularity.—The well known "*Marché Sacré*," from Meyerbeer's Opera of "The Prophet," has been arranged in Germany as a duetto for flute and guitar.

Musical Instruments.—The number of musical instruments manufactured in Saxony is truly enormous. Two small villages (Neukirchen and Klingenthal,) alone send off yearly about 10,000 dozen of violins at 20,000 thalers; 2,000 dozen at 8,000 thalers; 500 dozen at 4,000 thalers; 100 dozen at 2,800 thalers; 10 dozen at 500 thalers; altogether 12,610 dozen violins at 44,500 thalers. They also export 2,643 dozen of guitars at 32,860 thalers; 600 double basses at 4,000 thalers; 3,000 violincellos at 8,000 thalers, and strings to the amount of 60,000 thalers. The greater part are sent out of Germany; but where in all the world 31,760 guitars, manufactured annually, go to, we are at a loss to find out.

Louis Lacombe, in Paris, is at present composing a Grand Opera, to be produced during the World's Fair in Paris. The title of it is "Le Progrès des Siècles." Rumor says that this peculiar work (which the composer himself calls an "Epopée lyrique,") consisting more of isolated tableaux than the usual acts of an opera) contains certain grand effects, which are sure to make a great impression.

A Madame Sainville, vocalist, who a short time ago gave a concert in London, promised to all those who would take reserved seats, a lithograph of herself, which she was to present in *propria persona* to every one at the end of the concert.

Dead Heads.—At the Grand Opera in Paris they used to issue, until within a short time, the enormous number of 1,700 free tickets, whilst the house holds only 2,100 persons. The new administration, not exactly liking this state of things, appointed a Committee to investigate the matter.

A New Metronome.—A Mr. Brandegger, in Ellwangen, has invented a new Metronome, which is more simple and much cheaper than that of Maelzel.

Musical Information all the Way from Germany.—The *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, published in Leipsic, announced to its readers some time ago, that Vincent Wallace, the composer of "Maritana," "The Bohemian Girl," &c., had returned from New-York to London, to superintend the production of two new operas. We always thought Balfe was the composer of the "Bohemian Girl," and are rather startled by the above exact information.

Lvoff, the Russian composer, has finished a new operetta, called: "The Russian Peasant and the French Marauders." It has met with great success.

Poor Shakespeare!—Some daring Italian composer, by the name of Zanardini, has ventured upon setting "Hamlet" to music. The opera was produced at the San Benedetto theatre in Venice.

Another Bellini.—Alexander Bellini, a nephew of the celebrated composer, is now in Paris writing an opera. The libretto is by Alexander Dumas.

A sister of Anna Zerr has lately made her *début* in opera at Freiburg. Anna Zerr has bought a handsome property in her native place, Baden-Baden.

John Barnett's opera, "The Mountain Sylph," is about to be produced in Germany. The translation and adaptation for the German stage is by Charles Gollmick.

At the Theatre Alfiéri, in Florence, they have produced a new opera, "Rogiero," by Cosentino. What kind of composition [illegible] can judge by reading the criticisms of Italian papers. The *Gazetta Musicale di Napoli* calls the opera "a grand duetto for trombone and bass drum, with accompaniment of orchestra and a few voices."

Alboni received 2,000 francs for every performance during her engagement in Lisbon.

A FILLIBUSTER.

Seizure of a Steamer—Muskets and Ammunition Found on Board—Prompt Action of the United States Marshal.

During the past week United States District Attorney McKeon received intelligence, through the Spanish Consul, that a marauding expedition was fitting out against the Isle of Cuba, and that the vessel engaged was ready to sail from this port.

The necessary affidavits were made before Mr. Hillyer, the United States Marshal, who promptly acted in the matter by dispatching Deputy Marshals DeAngelis and Horton, with the official documents, to seize the steamer *Massachusetts* and bring her back to the wharf. The officers went to the Barge office and procured the assistance of *six* revenue officers to carry out the Marshal's mandate. Meanwhile, Mr. DeAngelis chartered the team-tugs *Union* and *Active*, and the whole force proceeded across the upper Bay and seized the *Massachusetts* while at anchor in the Jersey waters. The Deputy Marshals were met on the deck by a Sandy Hook pilot, who had been engaged to conduct the vessel to sea, and was only waiting for the Commander to come on board; he having gone ashore in Jersey City on some business, with a promise to return within an hour.

There were twenty able-bodied seamen on board the steamer, who, with a large number of others, had been shipped by the Captain for a cruise of six months. Some of these men appear to have suspected that the steamer was chartered for a purpose which is in violation of the Neutrality laws, and immediately deserted the craft. The remainder of the crew were kept in the dark, and the first they knew of the attempted expedition was the arrival of the authorities to execute their legal process.

The *Massachusetts* had been repaired since she left the Boston and Worcester line to such an extent that she was considered perfectly safe for the voyage.

The operators in this transaction managed to place secretly on board of the *Massachusetts* a large number of iron-bound boxes, containing *several thousands of flint-lock muskets*, many tons of coal, a lot of heavy-made harness, water and provisions; and they had also stowed away a good supply of ammunition without being discovered.

Two or three days ago the captain obtained a Custom-House clearance for a Southern port upon a fictitious invoice, and the vessel was announced among the clearances in the *Shipping List*. The *Massachusetts*, however, did not proceed on her voyage as was anticipated, in consequence of the chief engineer having made his exit, and those left on board would not risk leaving port unless that officer was with them.

Steam-tugs were fastened on each side of the *Massachusetts*, and she was yesterday towed to Pier No. 12, North River, where she was chained up, and a sufficient number of officers left to keep watch during the night.

The muskets found on board of the *Massachusetts* were closely examined by Marshal De Angelis and several others, who subsequently received reliable information, *that the fire-arms were all purchased at an extensive gun establishment in Maiden-lane.* In regard to this, farther developments will probably be made to-day, which may lead to the arrest of various parties, who are implicated in this fillibustering affair.

It is rumored that there is still another large vessel lying in our port, which has been placed under the surveillance of the Government officers. The suspicious circumstances connected with this craft fully justify the Marshal in the action he has taken.

The Snow—Broadway Alive—The Poor Employed.

Broadway was in a din yesterday. The sleighing, good for the City, was taken advantage of. All sorts and conditions of people, all sorts and condition of sleighs and all manner of horse-flesh, were in active commotion. The fancy "pung," and the gigantic omnibus on runners ran along together, their occupants vociferating, and the street-lads pelting them all. Sundry indignant ladies had handsome bonnets laid up in ordinary in consequence of serious wounds received. Various new and costly custom suffered bodily harm from the contact of snow-balls which were packed particularly hard. The horses reeked with perspiration, and, if truth must be said, were a little too hardly worked on some of the City Railroads where the teams were not doubled so soon as they should have been. Hilarity abounded everywhere where a pair of runners was to be found, (save, and excepting always, the Third, which is now cut to pieces by the Railroad Company's track) there was the highest state of excitement and the jolliest of afternoons and the merriest of nights. On the Bloomingdale Road, where there are no Railroads, the sleighing was magnificent. A perfect Carnival prevailed there. Crowds of sleighs thronged the whole length of that splendid Road all the day. The jingle of bells, the crack of whips, laughter and glee were only drowned at midnight by the shouts of the fast men who, by that time, had got "tight." Above the line of Thirtieth-street, the sleighing remains good, and runners will be serviceable on the upper part of the Island for a fortnight yet, unless a thaw occurs. On Broadway, in the Bowery, and in much-traveled side streets, the stones already peep out, to see what is "up." They will have their own way by to-morrow, and runners will be turned into fixed wheels, speedily.

If for no other reason than that a few hours' employment was afforded to the Poor, this fall of snow has been a blessing. Whole regiments of men and boys, and even women, shoveled tons of snow in the City yesterday. The charges they made were not in all cases so modest as starving people would be generally supposed to have asked. One fellow we heard of demanded six shillings but another did it for two. A Dutch boy wept bitterly because a bigger Dutch lad wouldn't pay him his share of ninepence. But a ragged woman did a handsome job for a sixpence, and thought that good pay, for she had no bread. The Park orators were to have had a mass-meeting in the Parade-ground, but it proved too much for their philosophy when they found the snow half-way up to their knees. Nothing particular was done in the way of hauling down the ruins in the Park, although there were small knots of anxious seekers. Altogether, the day was a notable one. It has put several groats in the pockets of the diligent. Whether their groat a day will prove to be a pound a year, however, is more than doubtful.

So far as we heard, there were but few upsets and no catastrophes worth the mention. If the day was merry, so also was it quiet.

Railroad Stock Down.

The Rutland and Burlington Railroad was sold on Monday at Bellows Falls, for one mill *per share*. This was the first and only bid. Its capital stock, all honestly subscribed for, was two millions two hundred thousand dollars. This stock, sold by the Sheriff under attachment, brought twenty-two dollars. This Road, which has been for years, and is still operative, furnishes a most striking example of that railway fever which pervaded New-England in 1848.

The whole investment of its Stockholders is *nihil*—all lost, squandered, exterminated. It owes bonds, secured by mortgage, to the amount of three millions, and its floating debt is two millions more—the latter, like the stock, being now annihilated.

Notwithstanding the utterly rotten condition of its affairs, indicated by such facts, this stock has actually been sold in Boston, within ten days past, for $3 a share. What can equal the absurdity of railway speculation? How many more roads are doomed to a similar fate? The question is easily answered, and yet every day brings forth its project quite as ridiculous as that of the Rutland and Burlington Road.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF the store No. 12 Vesey-st.; also, the second story loft, 100 feet in depth, fronting and having an exclusive entrance from Barclay-st., will be rented singly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious, and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the jobbing or importing business. The store is shelved and in perfect order. Inquire of PERREGO & BUCKLEY, No. 6 Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or R. G. MOULTON, No. 263 Broadway.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By Wm. Tracy.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. Barbour.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior toned pianos for $175, $200, and $225; interior as good, and the cases [illegible] as durable, as those which cost $300. Pianos of every variety of style and price, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them the celebrated modern improved Horace Waters pianos, and the first premium [illegible] pianos of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make (owners of the Æolian patent). Second-hand pianos at great bargains; melodeons of every style, from five different manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TO COMMIT MURDER QUIETLY.—TAKE A young lady and tell her she has a pretty foot; she will then wear a small thin shoe, go out in the wet, take cold; a cold will bring on a fever, and she will die in a month. Oh! fie, sir. Ladies are more sensible now-a-days, for they wear Quilted Boots and Buskins, Alpine Buttons lined with warm linings for cold weather, and to keep out the wet, all kinds of India Rubber Boots and Shoes. Indeed, Miss, I am glad to hear it. Where do they obtain such? Why, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy-nine times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st. The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

JANUARY.—THIS APPEARS TO BE A TIME FOR purchasing clothing at greatly reduced prices. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, are closing out a large portion of their Winter stock (to make room for a Spring assortment) at prices to suit the times.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key [illegible] larger than a tooth pick.) Depot, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and F. C. Goffin's impregnable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

WEDDING CARDS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF EVERDELL'S elegantly Engraved Wedding Cards, Envelopes, &c., can be had on application, or sent by post to any part of the country. Established 1840. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.

OFFICES TO LET—SINGLE OR IN SUITS, IN THE new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 12 Nassau-st.

[illegible]

From the Portland Advertiser, Jan. 23.

The following is substantially a copy of the new bill laid before the Special Temperance Committee of our Legislature by Hon. Neal Dow. [illegible] the present liquor law [illegible] the phraseology of the bill being carefully preserved [illegible] and the most of the sections being [illegible]

Section 1. If any person, by himself, partner, clerk, [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 7. No person shall own, keep or deposit any spirituous liquors with intent to sell the same in violation of this and the former acts, or with intent to permit the same to be sold in violation of this and the former acts, under penalty to be recovered by complaint before any justice, &c., on the first conviction, of $20 and costs, with imprisonment of four months in the common jail; and on the second or subsequent conviction, of $50 and costs, with imprisonment six months in the common jail—and in default of payment of said fines and costs in each case, the convict shall suffer two months' imprisonment additional. And if any person so convicted shall appeal from the judgment of the justice, &c., before whom the trial was had, he shall give a bond, on the first conviction, of $200—and on the second and every subsequent conviction, of $400, with two good sureties, that he will prosecute his appeal and abide the order thereon; and in default of said bond, he shall be committed to await the issue. And in every such case of conviction, the convict shall give a bond in the sum of $1,000, with sureties, that he will not for the term of one year after the expiration of sentence violate any of the provisions of this act, or of those to which this is additional; and in default of said bond, said convict shall suffer two months' additional imprisonment. All the bonds aforesaid shall be to the city, town or plantation where the offence was committed.

Sec. 8. Gives the forms of a complaint and warrant for search (the forms being substantially those now in use, altered to meet the provisions of this act,) and also the forms of a complaint and warrant pursuant to section first of this act, (same as in use.)

Sec. 9. Abolishes all former acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this, saving and excepting all proceedings which have been commenced under such acts, which may be prosecuted to a conclusion, this act to the contrary notwithstanding; and makes this act take effect on the Governor's approval.

List of Patents.

Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Jan. 23, 1855—each bearing that date:

Wm. M. Bonwill, of Camden, Del.—For improvement in hernial trusses.

Wm. F. Shaw, of Boston, Mass.—For improved gas-heater.

Solomon G. Booth, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in rollers for corrugating sheet-metal.

George A. Brown, of Middletown, R. I.—For hay-making machine.

Henry J. Brunner, of Nazareth, Pa.—For improved instrument for cutting out stone.

Dexter H. Chamberlain and John Hartshorn, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in rollers for curtains.

George R. Comstock, of Manheim, N. Y.—For improvement in carriage seats.

George R. Comstock, of Manheim, N. Y.—For improvement in carriages.

James Eccles, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in looms.

Henry A. Frost, of Worcester, Mass.—For improvement in means for holding window-blinds.

Louis Francis Groebl, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improved marquetry.

Michael Greenebaum, of Chicago, Ill.—For improved hot air furnace.

Wm. H. Hare, of Carlisle, Pa.—For improved mill for cutting and grinding veg tables.

Wm. Ives, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For book brace.

Samuel G. Jones, of Fitzwater Town, Penn.—For improvement in lifting jacks.

Charles Mettam, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in rolling iron shutters.

Daniel Newton, of Southampton, Conn.—For improvement in metal folding machines.

Horace W. Peaslee, of Malden Bridge, N. Y.—For improvement in machines for washing paper stock. Patented in England, Sept. 30, 1854.

Albert W. Roberts, of Hartford, Conn.—For improvement in fire engines.

E. K. Root, of Hartford, Conn.—For improved compound riding machine.

Eloy Schmitz, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved apparatus for applying furnaces with pulverized metal.

[illegible], of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in [illegible] mortising machines.

Isaac J. Cole, of Piermont, N. Y.—For improved compound crow-bar.

Abel W. Streeter, of Shelburne Falls, Mass.—For improvement in fastening centre bits.

John Sutton, of New-York, N. Y.—For lubrication for steam machinery.

Lewis Hoover, of Jersey City, N. J.—For improvement in lanterns.

Henry Blakely, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in iron window blinds.

Geo. Copeland, of Lewiston, Me.—For improvement in looms.

Isaac Williams and Isaac W. Bauman, of Allegheny County, Pa.—For improvement in cotton seed planters.

Samuel Huffman, of Charlestown, Ill., assignor to himself and Dennis O. Hare, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in repeating cannon.

Edmund Morris, of Burlington, N. J.—For improvement in buckets for chain pumps.

Leopold and Jos. Thomas, of Alleghany City, Pa.—For match machine.

John U. Wells, of Danville, N. Y.—For improvement in paddle wheels.

Geo. F. Wood, of Ulysses, N. Y.—For improvement in oscillating engines.

John M. Bull, of Sidney, Ohio—For improvement in hand rails for stairs.

Newell A. Prince, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improved [illegible]

Designs.—Martin H. Crane, of Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to Crane, Breed & Co., of same place.—For design for metallic coffins.

N. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., assignor to G. F. Filley, of St. Louis, Mo.—For design for parlor open front stoves.

N. S. Vedder & Ezra Ripley, of Troy, N. Y., assignors to G. F. Filley, of St. Louis, Mo.—For design for parlor stoves.

Conrad Harris & Paul W. Zoiner, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For design for coal stoves.

Supposed Stolen Money.

Yesterday morning two young lads were brought before Judge Welsh, at the Essex Police Court, on suspicion of having stolen a lot of bank notes which were found in their possession. The amount is about $700 in small bills of the Government Stock Bank and State Banks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]—C. H. KING, Broadway, Agents.

[illegible] W. W. OSBORN, Chairman, [illegible]

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE NOTICE of JOHN or HENRY PHEBUS, they would hear something to their advantage by calling at No. 397 4th-av.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of excellent City reference, as child's nurse and plain family seamstress; is a good chambermaid and can take charge of the nursery; can do neat fine washing and ironing; will take six dollars a month in a private family or a respectable boarding-house, as she is fully competent. Call or send a note to No. 222 1st-av., first floor, back rooms.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Scotch person, in a store—bakery preferred. Is a good writer, and can keep accounts; or is willing to take light chamber work and plain sewing in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHYTE'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 23 2d-av., between 7th and 8th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As traveling agent in a fancy goods and perfumery house, by a young man that has traveled for such a house in Philadelphia the last two years, being well acquainted with Western and Southern buyers in that line. Best of reference given. Address H. B. H., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as good cook, and understands pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. A private family or boarding-house preferred. Please call at No. 66 Spring-st., basement, for 2 days or till suited. Good references given from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced female teacher in vocal and instrumental music in a private family, where her board would be considered an equivalent for her services in teaching. The best City references given. Address H. R., Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as children's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 122 West 19th-st., second house east of 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, and to assist in the laundry. The best of reference given. To be seen for one day at No. 113 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would undertake a laundry. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 164 [illegible], rear, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress. Can be seen for a few days at her last place, No. 209 [illegible]-av.

SOPRANO AND TENOR.—A situation is wanted in some Church choir in New-York or Brooklyn by a gentleman and his wife. They have voices of unusual excellence and the highest cultivation, and are acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address L. A. M., at this office.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRY-SALTERS, &c.—A Scotch gentleman, possessing a knowledge of Chemistry and the drysalting business, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in America as superintendent, salesman or otherwise, and can produce ample references of the highest respectability as to character, &c. Address, free, stating particulars and salary, which must not be under £250 per annum, to T. M. C. D., Post-Office, Glasgo, Scotland.

AMERICAN HELP.—American girls wishing situations in domestic service, are cordially invited to apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. They are given excellent situations; and while out of place, if required, are provided at a cheap rate with a quiet, respectable home; where, also, they can obtain much useful instruction in household works, and have every reasonable accommodation. Inquire for the Matron.

WANTED—School teachers, clerks, agents, bookkeepers, mechanics, servants, male and female, and laborers of all kinds. For $1 and two postage stamps sent, postpaid, to E. ALBY, Newport, N. H. I will furnish any person immediately with a permanent situation, with a salary from $30 to $100 and board, according to business desired, and qualifications of applicant.

GIRL WANTED.—A tidy and intelligent American, that understands housework and plain sewing, to work in a small family in Jersey City. One that will take an interest in the work and is willing to make herself generally useful, can find a permanent situation, good wages, and will be treated as one of the family. Apply at No. 19 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—To visit the principal places in the United States and Canadas, to sell the best map out, Mirror of Sebastopol and map of the Black Sea and Crimea, showing the military position of the allied forces, views of the terrible hurricane on the Black Sea, Battle of Inkermann, &c. Some agents are now making $10 per day. Apply at No. 60 Fulton-street, up stairs.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who understands keeping books by single entry, and has had experience in the grocery business. The best of references as to capacity and integrity will be required. Apply at No. 137 East [illegible]-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock, to-day.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address GOVERNESS, post-paid, No. 23 North William-st., New-York.

INFANT WANTED TO WET NURSE.—By a healthy woman, who has lost her baby only a few days ago. Apply at No. [illegible] 7th-st., fourth story, front room. Satisfactory reference will be given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BALLET! BALLET!—Wanted several young ladies for Ballet. Apply at the [illegible] of the Academy, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—In an Importing-house. Inquire at No. 39 Pine-st.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a capital of $10, can be employed in a perfectly safe business by addressing a letter, with 12 cents of stamps, or calling on BROWN & DORWARD, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimens by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'ng Co., 7 Gold-st.

GOOD CHAMBER AND LAUNDRYMAID WANTED. Apply at No. 56 East 17th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

JOHN YOUNG.—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A furnished dwelling house (for a family of four grown persons) with a few acres of ground attached, within 20 miles of this City, and easy of access by Railroad or steamboat. Address Box, No. 1,412 Post-Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A modern three-story brick House with modern improvements; lot about 25 by 100 feet, somewhere between 2d-av. and Broadway, and 6th and 20th-sts., preferred. Address, C. H. G., No. 120 Rivington-st., stating terms and location.

HOUSE WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife. A small two-story house, with gas and water, by the 1st of May, between 31st and 4th-avs., and 4th and 24th-sts. Address ROLLO, at the office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a newly-furnished room, on second floor, with board, in 22d-st., near 4th-av. The house contains modern improvements. Dinner at 5 o'clock. No children, and none taken. To those who wish a comfortable house, and who are willing to pay an equivalent for what they receive, this is addressed. References exchanged. A note addressed to C., Box No. 19, will receive immediate attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, containing grates, closets, &c., on the second floor, with partial board, at a moderate charge. The neighborhood is a desirable one, and but a few minutes' walk to Fulton and Montague Ferries. Please address L. L. D., Times Office, with real name attached. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARDING UP TOWN.—Apartments can be had, with board, in a private house of the first class, brown stone English basement, where but few boarders can be accommodated; also, an elegantly finished suite of rooms on the first landing. Apply at No. 47 West [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING DOWN TOWN.—At No. 6 College-place—beautiful location. One large front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen. Other rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A large furnished room and pantry attached to let at No. 26 White-st., near Broadway; also, one or two single rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board, at No. 204 Bleecker-st.

[illegible]

TO LET, WITH BOARD—In a first-class house, [illegible]

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. [illegible]

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS. [illegible]

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.

UNABATED DEMAND FOR

MR. WIKOFF'S COURTSHIP, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Orders for this extraordinary and highly interesting book are pouring in from all parts of the country. The newspaper press are devoting an unusual degree of attention to the book. Some of the most influential and widely circulated journals contain columns, and even whole pages of review and extracts.

The opinions of the press we shall give hereafter, but all agree in pronouncing it the most original, piquant, charming and extraordinary

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE,

ever published.

Fifth Edition now ready. Price $1, paper; $1 25 cloth; and for sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st.

ART AND LITERATURE—CLOSING UP.—Subscriptions taken a few days longer for the KNICKERBOCKER, and all the other $3 Magazines, and a certificate of membership in the COSMOPOLITAN AND ART LITERARY ASSOCIATION given to each subscriber. Call without delay at the bookstore No. 2 Astor House, and at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

THE SCALPEL FOR JANUARY—No. 25.—Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-av. This is No. 1 of Volume VII. The journal is a quarterly of 64 pages, at 25 cents each number. SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., at No. 2 Astor House and MILLER'S, Broadway.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Binghamton Daily Republican.

What genius! what power! from grave to gay, from lively to severe, its fifteen hundred pages form an inexhaustible mine of humor and instruction; some of its editorial essays are among the most eloquent in the language.

From the Morristown Democratic Banner.

It appeals at once to the moral and intellectual character of its readers.

From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit.

You are held enchanted to the last page.

From the Lansingburg Gazette.

As a journal of health, it is invaluable, and should be received into every family in the land; it is unsurpassed by any journal, literary or medical, or any other whatever in this country. Sound logic, keen satire, pungent wit, infinite humor, pervade its every page.

From the New-York Tribune.

Its six years existence have not exhausted its vitality, its boldness of purpose, nor its audacity of language; in connection with its copious teachings of the laws of health, it contains a variety of interesting narratives. "Scenes in City Practice" are soon to be published by Dewitt & Davenport; they will be beautifully illustrated by Darley and Orr, and show life-like pictures of many a martyred family within sight of Broadway.

From the Hartford Courant.

Every family ought to take it for the good it may do their children; it contains a vast number of excellent hints.

From the Hoboken Gazette.

The *Scalpel* is too well known to require eulogy; we may, however, speak of it as one would say, "The Sun has risen again."

From the Wall-street Journal.

The Editor has exhaustless humor, comprehensive and terse; he never fails to instruct and enlighten wherever he touches.

From the Cornwall (Con.) Constitutionel.

It is the ablest work before the people; its very appearance denotes character.

From the Corson League.

We never before thought that medicine could be taught by the attractions of the tragedy, comedy and strategy of literature.

From the (Va.) Religious Herald.

Every number surpasses its predecessor.

From the New-York Atlas.

The Editor has a style of writing that none can approach. We have never read anything more fascinating than his "Scenes in Practice."

From the Boston Journal of Agriculture.

For the well being and well keeping of every family, it is worth ten times its cost; every mother, every father in the land should take it.

NOW READY.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

FEBRUARY.

Among the contents are:

Portraits of Contributors. AUTHOR OF "CUBA," &c.
Diplomacy and Cannon Balls.
Living in the Country.
National Defence.
Prometheus and Epimetheus.
Nature in Motion.
Two Little Stars.
My Three Conversations with Miss Chester.
Glimpses of French Life—THE RESTORATION.
The Mountain Winds.
Mining Vanities.
Israel Potter; or, Fifty Years of Exile. Chapters XXII. and XXIII.
The Old Woman who Dried Up and Blew Away.
Otilia.
A Pedagogue in Georgia.
A Water Study.
The Progress of our Political Virtues.
Editorial Notes:
I. CURSIVE AND DISCURSIVE.
II. CORRESPONDENCE.
III. LITERATURE.
1. American. 4. Foreign Literature.
2. Reprints. 5. Fine Arts.
3. Translations. 6. Books Received.

TERMS.—Twenty-five cents per number, or $3 per annum. Clubs of five or more, supplied at $2. Specimen numbers furnished, and liberal terms given to agents and canvassers.

PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.

Part XXX, for January, of

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Uniform American Edition. Terms invariably in advance. From Part XXIII. Price $1; $2 per annum. The back numbers, or sets from the commencement, can be had at the following original prices free of postage:

Parts 1 to 12 ... 50 cents each.
Parts 13 to 29 ... 75 cents each.
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From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

This is allowed by the Medical profession to be the most valuable periodical issued. Twice in the year it sifts the grain from the numerous periodicals in the world, and gathers all novelty and merit into a bundle. Its appearance is worthy of comment.

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

And for sale by all the principal Booksellers.

CASH MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made on their non-copyright music, decided to make important reductions on their copyrights, which consist of all the principal works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H. Brown, Wm. Dressler, &c. &c. A large majority of the music publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music, or to sell any person who [illegible] our publication, or to sell to any person who [illegible]. For a short time our stock will sell at the reduced prices, but we will at once proceed to republish all the non-copyright pieces of their catalogues at the reduced prices, and we have no doubt, but we will soon find those who will be willing to supply all our wants. We are determined to sell to the public at the lowest prices, and content with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, or teacher, and will neither make, nor submit to any combination for a contrary purpose. A corrected edition of our new catalogue, with the reduced prices will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

A BOOK FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE AMERICAN HOME COOK-BOOK.

Containing several hundred

EXCELLENT RECIPES.

The whole based on many years' experience of an

AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

Price, 25 cents.

All the recipes in this book are written from actual experiments in cooking. There are no copyings from theoretical cooking recipes. They are intended for American families, and may be depended upon as good and practicable. The authoress is a lady who understands how cooking ought to be done, and has here given her experience. It is a book of 128 pages, and is sold at 25 cents. We expect to sell a very large number at this low price.

Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.

Also, for sale by all booksellers.

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Just Received per Pacific, the second No. of new volume. Subscriptions received and delivered in this City and Brooklyn; mailed to all parts of the United States. Sold by the single copy. Subscription $10 per annum. DAILY TIMES, DISPATCH, WEEKLY TIMES, PUNCH, and other London Journals. C. McKEE, No. 30 Nassau-st., Sun Buildings.

BROADWAY BELLE.—The new paper for this week is out, enlarged. Everybody reads it, and almost everybody subscribes for it by sending us $1, the price for one year. The ladies will have it. $1 a year, in advance; two cents single copy. P. Y. HARRIS, Proprietor, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

DANCE IN THE DARK.

AT A MEETING OF CITIZENS OF HOBOKEN, held at the house of John Mohr, on Wednesday evening, the 24th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of [illegible] the township of Hoboken, Mr. CHARLES SPIERMAN was called to the Chair, and JOHN BEARD appointed Secretary.

[illegible]

CHARLES SPIERMAN, Chairman.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

MRS. RUTHMAS HODGSON has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Bands, &c., at low prices. Sleeves and other articles made to order. No. 130 6th-st., near Broadway.

THE SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Embroideries, Laces, Cloaks, Lace Mantillas, rich Silk Dresses, selected by Madame FEDRICH, in Paris, and all suited to the present season, will be sold at a reduction of full 30 per cent. The attention of ladies is respectfully solicited. Warerooms, No. 28 Waverley-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 63 Nassau-st., near John-st.

$5,000.—ANY PERSON HAVING $5,000 to $10,000 CASH—Can have an interest in a highly remunerative manufacturing business in this City. A large stipulated per centage guaranteed, with or without personal services. Call at Room No. 6, in building Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., from 11 to 12 A. M., or 3 to 4 P. M., or address H. B., Box No. 1,340 Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—Wanted, a partner with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, in a custom Tailoring establishment (the proprietor of which is a good cutter himself,) having been established seven years, doing a business of $10,000 a year. The proprietor prefers taking a partner to hiring a cutter. For further particulars, inquire of WILLIAM K. TATTERSALL, No. 20 1st-av., before 9 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—In a wholesale drug house of many years' standing, well located, with a desirable line of customers. Any person having a thorough knowledge of the business, with a capital of $5,000 or $10,000, and wishing to engage in the business, will meet with a very favorable opportunity. Address, with real name, DRUGS, Box No. 4,000 Post-Office, which will receive attention, and be treated confidentially.

$250.—PARTNER WANTED.—A young man of good address and active business habits, having the above sum, can purchase an interest and secure a handsome compensation for his services, and the use of his capital, in a flourishing weekly newspaper and job printing establishment located near the City. Address J. C. A., this office.

BOARDING HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The entire furniture and fixtures of an established private boarding house in 8th-st., near the 5th-av., for sale—furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, good as new; house with modern improvements. The purchaser will be required to furnish at least $1,000 in cash. Address S. W., at the office of this paper, giving name and place for interview.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE—Consisting of a large lot of shelving, counters, plate glass, show cases, desks, iron and mahogany railing, platform, &c. &c., all of which must be removed by the 1st day of February next, now in the store No. 23 Park-row. GEORGE F. THOMAS, Assignee.

BANK FIXTURES FOR SALE—Consisting of counter, iron railing, desks, office tables and chairs, specie trays, check racks, stoves, signs, gas fixtures, &c.; also large fire-proof safe and small burglar safe. Apply at BANK OF THE UNION, No. 31 Liberty-st.

TO COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.—Any person wishing to resign his office as Commissioner of Deeds, may find an opportunity of so doing by addressing E. WILSON, at the office of this paper.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 327 Bowery, New-York.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR—Jan. 24, 1855.—This Association have distributed since the 28th of last month in coal and groceries ... [illegible]
Number of families assisted ... [illegible]
Number of persons fed and warmed ... [illegible]

The utmost economy has been practiced, yet the calls for aid have been so numerous and urgent that the funds of the Association are exhausted.

The friends of the poor are earnestly requested to come forward, and, by their timely aid, enable this Society to continue throughout the Winter their benevolent work of furnishing food to the starving and coals to the freezing.

Donations in money, provisions or clothing may be made to the President, STEPHEN CROWELL, No. 246 Fulton-st., or to the General Agent, LUTHER EAMES, No. 6 Hicks-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS, No. 18 South-st., New-York, AND GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS, New-Orleans, La., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES. Warranted perfect time-keepers from ... $100 to $300

COOPER WATCHES. [illegible]

INDEPENDENT SECOND. [illegible]

CHRONOMETERS. [illegible]

EIGHT-DAY WATCHES. Which run eight days with one winding ... 150 to 180

ENAMEL WATCHES. For ladies, some in hunting cases ... 50 to 100

DIAMOND WATCHES. For ladies, some in hunting cases ... 85 to 300

MAGIC WATCHES. Which change into three different watches ... 100 to 175

WATCHES WHICH WIND UP, And turn the hands without a key ... [illegible]

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes ... [illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS ... [illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies ... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS ... [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases ... [illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS ... [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS ... [illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets ... $15 00 to $25 00

Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses; Gold Guard Chains; Gold Chatelaine Chains; Gold Vest Chains; Gold Fob Chains; Fine Gold Wedding Rings; Gold Guard Keys; Gold Fob Keys; Gold Fob Seals; Gold Thimbles; Gold Pencils; Gold Pens and Pencils; Diamond Rings; Diamond Earrings; Diamond Pins; Gold Crosses; Gold Finger Rings with stones; Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set; Gold Studs, per set; Gold Spectacles, per pair; Gold Eye Glasses; Silver Teaspoons, per set; Silver Tablespoons, per set; Silver Tableforks, per set; Silver Cups for Children; Silver Napkin Rings, each; Gold Armlets for children, per pair; Plain Gold Rings; Chased Gold Rings; Silver Thimbles, silver tops; Gold Scarf Pins ... [prices illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over ten years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

I WILL KISS AS MANY OF YOU AS HAVE BEARDS! [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 548 Broadway, DOORS OPEN, APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Painted by JAMES BURNS.

Admittance ... 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age ... 12½ cents.

PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS will, by special arrangement, be received for admission. Exhibition hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Tickets can be had at the Ticket office, or No. 663 Broadway, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE GLEE CLUB ARION will give their first annual FANCY DRESS BALL on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, at the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway. They will perform on this occasion Prof. Otto's Comic Opera, DIE MORDGRUNDBRUCH BEI DRESDEN, which of late has become a most favorite composition in all Germany, and which no doubt will add much to the amusements of the evening. [illegible] JACOBI.

Tickets at $3, for one gentleman with ladies, [illegible]

[illegible]

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, and all this week. A grand new Burlesque on the Opera of LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR, in 3 acts, introducing all the "popular gems" of the favorite Opera. [illegible] Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; [illegible] 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce. N. B.—An entire change of programme every week. H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, Proprietors. All business transacted by H. Wood. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S.—PAUL JULIEN'S FAREWELL CONCERT, ON SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 27, (Previous to his departure for the South.) Upon which occasion he will be assisted by Mlle. MARTINI D'ORMY, Signa. ADELINA PATTI, Mr. AUGUST GOCKEL, Mr. SABATIER, and Sig. EUGENIO CROWELL, His First appearance in the United States. [illegible] To be had at the Music Stores of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; S. C. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway; HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, and at all the principal Hotels. The number of seats will be limited to the capacity of the house. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA.—Mr. LESTER has the honor to inform the public that his benefit will take place on MONDAY next, the 29th, when Morton's celebrated Comedy of TOWN AND COUNTRY will be played for the first time by this company. Also, Sheridan's celebrated two act Comedy of THE CRITIC. [illegible]

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET—FRIDAY, the new American Comedy, OUR SET; Or, THE VACANT CONSULSHIP. [illegible] APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. [illegible]

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7 precisely. [illegible] THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, [illegible] CINDERELLA. [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of BONA FIDE TRAVELERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½. [illegible] THIS EVENING, [illegible] NIGHT AND MORNING. [illegible] A LADY AND GENTLEMEN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee. [illegible] FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, will be acted, the [illegible] VIRGIN OF THE SUN. [illegible] THE LADY'S STRATAGEM. [illegible] WATER WITCHES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Chaste and beautiful Amusement every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT, C. W. Clarke, [illegible] FAELLE and THE MIDDY ASHORE. [illegible] the Living Giraffe, Happy Family, &c., to be seen at all hours. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK CANARY BIRD FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION—Will be held at Wm. F. Messenger's, No. [illegible] Bowery, second floor above [illegible], commencing MONDAY, [illegible] and ending SATURDAY, 27th inst., from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. An auction sale on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 A. M., of the Birds exhibited for competition.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE—No. 718 and 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.—OPEN EVERY NIGHT. The most attractive company of Ethiopian Delineators in existence. FRESH JOKES, NEW MUSIC, and ORIGINAL SONGS. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock. SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Concert for the accommodation of ladies and children, commencing at 3 o'clock.

PAINE BALL.—The 118th anniversary of the birthday of THOMAS PAINE will be celebrated by a ball and supper at the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock. A meeting of the [illegible] friends will be held on Sunday afternoon at the Free Enquirer's Library Room, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, where tickets may be procured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Floor and Decorations of the Stage, at this establishment, will remain as they were at the Firemen's Ball and the Ball for the Relief of the Poor, for the next two weeks, during which time the House, with all its splendid appointments, will be let, on moderate terms as are paid at the other great establishments in this City. JAMES PHALEN, Lessee, No. 61 Wall-st.

GALA-DAY AT DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY, Bowery, corner 39th-st.—In behalf of the poor.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday, the contemplated benefit to the poor is postponed to MONDAY, 29th inst., day and evening. Cards of admission, $1, which will entitle the holder to a ride in the School. The public are invited to attend.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will be kept open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—Certificate No. [illegible], forty shares Stuyvesant Insurance Stock, dated Jan. 23, 1851. Certificate No. 33, ten shares Citizens' Insurance Stock, dated July 8, 1850, drawn in favor of Herman Mann. [illegible] The public are cautioned against receiving said note, as payment has been stopped.

$25 REWARD.—Lost on Thursday, Jan. 25, between the City Hall and the Post-Office, a pocket-book, containing a Chronometer, gold ball and some papers, which are of no use to any one but the owner. If the finder will address W. E. ALLEN, Chatham-square Post-Office, stating where he can be seen, he will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. [illegible], dated New-York, Aug. 28, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel S. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. DANIEL S. FEARING. [illegible]

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or delivered by mistake on the 24 inst., five bags of gold coin, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

LOST.—On Wednesday, 24th inst., a bundle of lawyer's papers, with his name on them. The finder will be paid $5 on returning them to W. C. E., No. 31 William-st.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE WINES.—E. D. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and wine dealer, No. 98 and 100 Greenwich-st., has in store [illegible] All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

this firm; and consequently [illegible] in the execution of their appointments, will not be [illegible] in their management. [illegible] will be introduced on the same, [illegible] closets, &c., will [illegible] complete system of ventilation. The [illegible] will be in [illegible] above the 1st of June next, and will be dedicated by Captain Lyons of the Hussars.

Sale of Church Property.

A. J. BLEECKER sold at auction yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, the leasehold property known as the First Wesleyan Chapel, together with the lease of the lot situated on the south side of Vesey-street, between Hudson and Greenwich-streets. The Church is sixty-four feet front and eighty feet in depth; built of brick, with brown-stone columns in front. The ground comprises three lots, and is leased from the Vestry of Trinity Church, and has seven years unexpired from the 25th of March next, without ground rent, with covenants for renewals of twenty-one years, as an appurtenant, or the improvements to be paid for. The sale was made to HENRY WEBB, Esq., for $12,500.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Several for the remission of taxes.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of remitting the taxes of E. Curtis and others. In relation to the Register's Office, and in favor of fitting up the office with tin cases for maps, &c.; and that all the record books be repaired.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Committee on County Offices be directed to make such alteration as will free this room from gas.

Adjourned to the first Monday in February.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER CASE.

Before United States Commissioner Morton.

The examination in the case of Wm. C. VALENTINE, charged with fitting out the *Julia Moulton* as a slaver, was resumed yesterday.

John W. Cole, of the firm of Poole, Pentz & Cole, Shipping Merchants, New-York, was called by the United States District Attorney, and, being sworn, deposed: I have known Wm. C. Valentine eight or ten years; have been in the shipping business for him; our firm shipped the crew of the *Julia Moulton* in February, 1854; the wages we advanced amounted to about $200; we shipped the mate, J. Hines, and he signed the articles; I did not see him sign them, but I saw him sign the receipt for $50, advance wages, dated February 11, 1854; the man present (James Willis,) is the one who signed the receipt; he signed it James Hines; I did not see the money paid; the clerk paid it to him; I asked Mr. Valentine if the bill was good, and who would be responsible for it; he told me that the Captain of the *Julia Moulton* would leave the money with Babbige & Valentine to pay us; we got the money of them afterwards.

Cross-examination by Mr. Whiting.—The $50 mentioned was paid in my office; Mr. Valentine was not there when it was paid; the money was paid by the clerk in the office; I do not know whether Mr. Babbige or Valentine paid us the wages advanced by us; I can't state who was with Willis when he was shipped; all those we shipped were shipped in the ordinary way; I don't know whether the Captain gave the order for shipping the men or not; I was not in the office when the order was left; I do not know Capt. Smith personally; I may have seen him; I think Mr. Valentine sent for me and ask the Captain to take the men.

Direct examination resumed.—Our firm had been in the habit of shipping men for Babbige & Valentine, and we looked to them for pay; I did not know what vessels *Babbige & Valentine were interested in; I asked Mr.* Valentine about the pay advanced by us for the Julia Moulton, because I understood Babbige & Valentine were putting up stores for her, and because I saw Capt. Smith going in there frequently; I never had any conversation about the business with Mr. Babbige previous to the arrest.

To a question as to how the articles were opened for the York Republic, objection was made on the ground that the articles themselves should be adduced in testimony.

By Mr. Whiting.—When I speak of Mr. Valentine in connection with the shipping of men for the Julia Moulton, I mean Babbige & Valentine; we did not compare the Julia Moulton's papers; Valentine's business in James Willis never said to me he should decline going in the *Julia Moulton* as mate, and that we might ship another in his place.

Henry Finn.—Being called, deposed: I was shipped on the *Julia Moulton* as an ordinary seaman; I was shipped in the office of Poole, Pentz & Cole; Mr. Lucas gave me the money; I signed no receipts; the *Julia Moulton* sailed from New-York on Sunday, January 15, 1854; she lay at Sandy Hook three days and then went to sea; when out thirty or forty days they commenced to lay the slave-deck and make gratings for the main hatch, and an awning; we arrived on the coast of Africa in fifty or sixty days, at a place called Cabega de Cobra; we hoisted a signal, and a small boat came from the shore to us and ordered us to put to sea for nine days, and go to a place further to the southward and take in a cargo of negroes; we did so, and went to a place called Ambouzie, where several of the crew of the *Glenmorgan* came on board; after we got aboard there a cargo of negroes came alongside; after being out eight or ten days the *Glenmorgan* took his place, when we got to Cuba we hoisted our signal for a pilot, and a pilot came on board; the boat went back and got another pilot; while we were hoisting up to the hays a lighter came off, and a man who said he was the American Consul came on board; while he was on board two more lighters came off to the ship; after giving the negroes their dinner, they were ordered on board the lighters; the brig was left in charge of the pilot and the man who was with him; they ran her ashore that night and burnt her; the lighter that belonged to the consignees, and that we went out to look for the *Julia Moulton*, came up to the other lighter and took the negroes on board, and the pilot brought us off the next morning; they then went into a creek and landed the negroes; we walked that day about seven miles, when Capt. Smith left us; I did not see Capt. Smith again till I saw him here in the Tombs; there were 500 negroes taken on board; they were received off the coast of Africa from Ambouzie, the place I have mentioned, while in open sea; they were brought on board by lighters and canoes; Capt. Smith and Willis, the mate, received them; about 500 were landed in Cuba; we were from fifty to sixty days making the run from Africa to Cuba.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting.—I first discovered the *Julia Moulton* was going on the Slave-trade when they began laying the slave decks; I supposed we were going to the West Indies; I thought we were a long time going there; as I had been there before; the *Julia Moulton* left from Pier No. 46 East River.

The prosecution here rested their case.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, will begin the examination on the part of the defence.

Mayor's Black Book.

The following complaints registered yesterday on the Mayor's book prove that the popularity of that record does not yet flag:

ANNOYING ALTOS.—That East Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenues, is encumbered with timber and flag-stones, and also that the street is very filthy, not having been cleaned since its existence.

ANNOYING LAUNDRY.—That Dinner is sold in the Sixteenth Ward, on sundry places, on Sundays.

WM. PATTERSON.—That proper weight and measure are not given at the Washington Market.

B. HALEY, No. 360 Pearl-street.—That a hat and cap stand in front of No. 66 South-street obstructs the sidewalk; and it is a great annoyance to occupants in the rear.

A. VAN HOUSENVOY, of Nassau-street.—That drapers are in the habit of hanging their clothes out, to the great annoyance of passers by and storekeepers in that vicinity.

E. H. DIXON, of Fifth-avenue.—Complains that the police do not prevent the beggars from frequenting that avenue locality.

OLIVER MONROE, D. T. GRAY, and others.—That smoke daily issues from premises No. 129 Duane-street, which is so extensive as to drive passengers on the other side of the street.

HAWKINS & PULLMAN.—That the Second-avenue Railroad Company have thrown the snow from their track in Pearl-street, rendering the street impassable to other vehicles.

WM. WILLIAMS, No. 118 Nassau-street.—That ashes at the corner of Beekman and Nassau-streets have not been removed for a long past.

ROBT. JAMES, No. 176 Hudson-street.—Of the snow thrown into Jones, Pearl, and particularly in Hudson-street.

GEO. B. SAUNDERS, No. 174 William-street.—Complains that a child extremely disfigured constantly begs at the corner of Fulton-street and Fourth-avenue, to a great annoyance to passers by.

[illegible] Engine Company No. 4.—That Ann-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street, is badly lighted at night, and consequently the lives of the citizens are endangered by the reckless manner in which the engine plays through the street with their apparatus.

ROBT. AND E. DANIEL, No. 201 West Forty-third-street.—That the company of a house next to the Catholic Church, in Forty-third-street, keeps two dogs that are constantly kept on hand, and sometimes all day, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood and the passers by.

[illegible] Jones—or a man in Jones—at No. 95 Bleecker-street, which is in a dangerous condition, being dead and much decayed.

WM. DOBER.—That ——— LYNCH, in Gold-street, between Frankfort and Spruce-streets, obstructs a view of the sidewalk by his swinging sign.

WM. DOBER, Gold-street.—That they should not prevent the numerous gangs of runners, drivers who frequent the wharves that standing cull, cigar, [illegible].

A. TERRELL, No. 372 Hudson-street.—That he has been compelled to take in his sign board, and that his neighbor, in No 374, has been allowed to keep his one in violation of the law.

EMERY & GRIFFIN, No. 92 William-street.—That cab owners have attempted to remove his sign from that street several days ago.

[illegible] Dinner is sold in the Sixteenth Ward, to sundry places, on Sundays.

[illegible] Dinner is sold in the Sixteenth Ward, to sundry places, on Sundays.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Steamship Arago.

The launch of the new steamship *Arago*, which was to have taken place yesterday from J. A. Westervelt's yard, foot of Eleventh-street, East River, in consequence of interruption from the recent fall of snow, has been postponed. The *Arago*, it will be remembered, is designed to replace the *Humboldt*, of the New-York and Havre Steam Navigation Company Line. No pains or expense—$450,000 being the contract cost—has certainly been spared to make her fully equal to the position she is to occupy. Built under the immediate personal supervision of Captain WM. SKIDDY, of ever forty years' experience and guaranteed seaworthy in ship building, specified, and has been taken to employ throughout first-grade workmen, and to use only the best quality material. The *Arago* is 210 feet length of keel, 40 feet six inches breadth of beam, 31 feet 6 inches depth of hold, 2,320 tons measurement, 3,000 measurement tonnage. She has four decks of nearly 6 feet average depth, and the upper one 200 feet long. She is double throughout, copper-fastened, with heavy American iron, 6 inches by ½ inch thick. Four of the larger compartments, hold, cabin, &c., of the vessel are constructed and perfectly water-tight, with view to guard against the ingress of water in case of collision or leakage from any cause. In addition to this the engine and boilers are surrounded by a substantial water-tight bulkhead. Two condensing engines, constructed at the Novelty Iron Works, will be placed in the *Arago*, of 65 inch cylinders and 10 feet stroke of piston. The paddle wheels are 32 feet diameter, and 30 feet length of buckets. Messrs. Vernon & Cottrell, of New-York, shown exclusively patronized by the Steamship Company for this purpose, put in the cabins. The uniform taste and elegance shown in

[illegible]

to a quick reading in Broadway, at 10 o'clock of the 24th inst., [illegible] $100. The money was recovered.

JOHN CLEMENTS, clerk at Crook's cigar warehouse, had his house broken up during Sunday evening.

JAMES R. STEVENS, No. 200 Eighth-avenue.—That persons in his employ, and all dry goods, dues, &c., stations in said avenue, and other parts of the City.

JAMES RYNES, No. 16 Columbia-street.—That there is a nuisance in Commerce-st., near Bryant-street; that the attention of the Captain of the Thirteenth Ward Police has been called to it and other nuisances, and that they continue still unabated.

MESSRS. BOLLINGS, PETTIT & CO. complain of many lighted piers, and that where they are there are frequently on shipowners' property nightly, for want of more light and a river police.

E. B. OSBORN, No. 160 Eldridge-street.—That the premises of clothing, corner Hester and Ludlow, insult passers by, raising hell or and otherwise annoying them.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 51 to 57.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 2021, 1762, 1867, 2029, 2084, 2049, 2050, 1554, 1567, 1169, 1440, 1261, 1158, 1260, 1561, 779, 631, 1455, 1604, 1603, 645, 261, 574, 1288, 1408, 698, 464, 1175, 1208, 140, 1088, 2782, 2783, 2049, 2024, 2743, 2705, 2017, 2024, 2027, 2027, 2017.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 340, 341, 217, 13, 241, 200, 199, 202, 212, 208, 208, 408, 47, 350, 261, 268, 269, 269, 274, 277, 279, 319.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 25.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

The Harlem Railroad vs. Alexander Kyle.—This case was resumed yesterday by the examination of E. S. Batchelor. He testified that he was Vice President, and a member of the Board of Directors in the Harlem Railroad Company in July last; kept the minutes of a meeting held on the 20th July last, at which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is just and right that the Company assume the whole of the over-issue, as reported to this Board by the Committee, by purchasing preferred stock equal to the over-issue in the old stock, and for that purpose the Board resolves that there be a meeting of the stockholders called on the first day of August next, to be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Centre-street, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, to consider and pass upon the subject.

It will be seen that the whole amount of stock (old or preferred) overissued can be replaced for less than $150,000 purchased now, at the market value of said stock at the time the transfer books were closed, which was, old stock 49, and preferred stock 65.

W. C. WETMORE, President *pro tem.*

JULY 21, 1854.

A meeting of the stockholders was held, pursuant to that resolution, which was called, according to the statute, by a printed notice being served on each stockholder. Some resolution was passed at that meeting with regard to the assumption of stock, of which I have no distinct recollection. It was stated by the counsel for plaintiffs that the minutes of the meeting were roughly kept, and not inserted on the minutes.

Nicholas Dean, sworn: Am President of the Harlem Railroad Company; the company have assumed the whole of the old stock so far as known; they have purchased the preferred stock, but have not cancelled it, to the amount of between 800 and 900 shares, which were purchased to be cancelled when the company were authorized to do so by the adjudication of the Court.

By Mr. Tallmadge—My impressions are, that such stock was purchased by the Treasurer in the name of the Company. I know not from whom. The stock was purchased by the exchange of second mortgage bonds of the Company at par, at seven per cent. interest, payable in ten years.

The market value of the bonds so given I do not know, as they have never been in the market.

The Company refused to recognize the shares which they believed to be spurious, and would not allow transfers for them.

The 800 or 900 shares of preferred stock referred to were genuine.

His Honor said, that on rendering judgment he would decide that the holders of preferred shares are entitled to recover the money which they have advanced upon those shares, which he would assume the holders purchased at market value.

Examination resumed—All the old stock issued by Kyle has been assumed.

FOR DEFENCE.

L. J. Van Buskirk, brokers; the value of the old stock of the Harlem Railroad previous to the discovery of the alleged defalcation fluctuated very much—from 40 to between 70 and 80; in the Spring of 1854 it ranged from 55 to 60.

The counsel announced that the evidence was closed.

The Judge directed counsel on both sides to furnish him with the form of decree which each contended should be made, and that he would then make such order in the case as he thought the evidence warranted.

LONG ISLAND.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

Five Buildings Destroyed—Loss of $40,000.

At a little past five o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the kitchen attached to CALLEN & BULLARD's Dining Saloon, No. 15 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, near the South Ferry. The material in the immediate vicinity of where the fire originated was of such an inflammable nature that the fire, though immediately discovered upon breaking out, baffled all the efforts made to stay its progress, and soon communicated with the main building, and so rapidly did it burn that none of the contents were saved, and the occupants barely escaped with their lives. From No. 15, the fire quickly communicated with and destroyed Nos. 13 and 11 on the one side, towards the Ferry, and 17 and 19 in the other direction.

No. 11, which is at the corner of Furman and Atlantic streets, was owned by ANSON BLAKE, and occupied as a hotel called the "Waverley House," by HENRY J. CALLO, with the exception of the fourth story. Mr. BLAKE's loss is $6,000 on the building. Mr. CALLO succeeded in saving a large portion of his furniture in a damaged state.

No. 13 was also owned by ANSON BLAKE, and valued at $6,000. The first story was occupied, as a bar-room, by THOMAS CAVANAGH, whose loss is about $1,000. Insured for $800 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, New-York. The upper part of this building, and also the fourth story of No. 11, over the Waverley House, were occupied by Mrs. KANE, as a boarding-house. This building, being adjoining the one where the fire originated, was the second on fire, and burned with such rapidity, that but a small portion of the contents were saved; and it was even with difficulty that the occupants escaped—the fire having caught in the lower part of the building first, cut off all egress in the usual way. Mr. GEORGE WOOD, who formerly kept a fruit store on Atlantic-street, barely escaped with his life, in his night-clothes.

No. 15, where the fire originated, was owned by Mr. HEISENBOTTEL, of New-York, and valued at $6,000. It was occupied throughout by CHRISTIAN & BULLARD; on the first floor as a dining saloon, and the upper part as lodging rooms. The occupants did not save anything. Messrs. C. & B.'s loss is estimated at between $1,500 and $2,000. Insured for $1,500.

No. 17, also owned by Mr. HEISENBOTTEL, of New-York, and worth about $5,000, was occupied on the first floor by JAMES MCCOY as a boot and shoe store, and the upper stories by families—names not ascertained. This building is not entirely destroyed, but it will have to be rebuilt. The occupants saved a portion of their property in a damaged state.

No. 19, owned by JOHN QUINLAN, and valued at $6,000, is much damaged, but can be repaired probably, without pulling the walls down. The first story was occupied by Mrs. H. MCALPINE as a fancy goods store—most of the stock was saved. The upper part was occupied by Mrs. ELIZABETH L. ELKIN as a boarding-house. The property in this part of the building was much damaged by fire, but more by water.

There were many narrow escapes at this fire, but no serious accidents. A boy was knocked down in Atlantic-street by an engine, while proceeding to the fire; the wheels of the machine just grazed his head, and he escaped unhurt.

A heavy swing sign in front of No. 17 fell without warning, and struck in a shower of fragments, knocking off the caps of several, but all escaped unhurt.

While the fire was at its height, PATRICK WARD and Robert [illegible] were in the fourth story of No. 17, and No. 11, respectively, in the fourth story of [illegible] the buildings on fire, and while there the roof fell in upon them, and but for some cause of alleged by their companions, they would have lost their lives. Their escape from almost instant death was truly miraculous.

A woman residing in house No. 17 penetrated to the basement to save some articles of clothing left there by her, and was prostrated by the heat and smoke. She was found immediately afterwards by the firemen, insensible, and removed in season to save her life.

After the fire, Engine No. 2 was taken to the Corporation yard by order of the Chief Engineer—the Company, as before stated, having abandoned it at an early stage of the fire.

On returning from the fire three members of Engine Co. No. 16 were arrested by the Police—JOHN CLEGHORN and DANIEL GROGAN for fighting together, and ALEXANDER MCCLINTOCK for violating a City ordinance by running with the Engine. They were taken before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, when CLEGHORN was fined $10, GROGAN $10, and McCLINTOCK $5. They were all sent to Jail in default of payment of fine.

When these arrests were made Engine Co. No. 16 abandoned their machine, and it was taken to the Corporation yard by order of the Chief Engineer.

The firemen and police turned out promptly when the first alarm was given for this fire, and worked with assiduity for nearly five hours, at which time most of the fire had been extinguished.

The buildings destroyed were all brick, four stories high, and were all insured, but in what offices not ascertained.

The Poor in Brooklyn.

During the month preceding the 24th inst., the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor distributed coal and groceries to the value of $5,656 to one thousand two hundred and forty families, embracing seven thousand persons. Notwithstanding the most scrutinizing economy has been practiced, the calls for assistance have been so numerous and urgent, that the funds of the Association are now exhausted, and they now appeal to the public for further means to carry on their work of charity.

The organization of this Association is perhaps the most perfect of its kind. The agents and visitors are all persons of established character and standing, and anything placed in their hands for the purposes of the Association will be appropriately and judiciously applied. Those desiring to render aid can do so through the President, Mr. STEPHEN CROWELL, No. 344 Fulton-street, or the General Agent, LUTHER EAMES, No. 98 Hicks-street.

Installation.

Last evening Rev. W. W. KING was installed pastor of the Universalist Church corner of Fourth and South Third-streets. The sermon was delivered by Rev. T. J. SAWYER, address to the Society by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and charge to the pastor by Rev. H. R. NYE.

NEW-JERSEY.

Washington's Birthday.

The Jersey City Continental Guard, Capt. SANDERSON, is making preparation for the celebration of WASHINGTON's Birthday, by a parade in the morning and a Ball in the evening at the Hudson House.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.—A free colored woman named ZANITH committed, on Monday, an act of the most horrible cruelty upon a little negro child belonging to Mr. CHARLEMENT. It appears that this woman, for reasons that we do not know, hated this little negro with an excessive hatred. Hearing that the child was to pass the door of her house, she provided herself with a kettle of hot water, and when the child presented himself, she threw the contents over him. The injuries are such that it is probable the child will die. The police immediately arrested ZANITH. We hope that the woman will be severely punished.—*Courrier de la Louisiane.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Jan. 25—5 P. M.

ASHES—Remain dull and almost nominal, with only retail sales at $7@$7 12½ for Pearls, and $6 62½ for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Sperm are in fair request. 500 boxes were sold to-day at 38c.@40c. for patent, and 28c.@30c. for plain, ⅌ lb. Other kinds are essentially unchanged.

COFFEE—The demand is limited, the trade being the only purchasers, and these have any existing advantage. Sales were made of 50 pkgs. Java at 13c.@12½c.; 156 Maracaibo at 10½c.@10¼c.; 400 bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c.; and 50 Balsa, the latter at 9c. cash, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The news has imparted a better tone to the market, but the scantiness of the stock prevents active sales. Some inquiry was anticipated to-day from Eastern manufacturers, but whatever orders were expected did not arrive early enough for execution. There is some speculative movement in Cotton in transitu, but parties are reluctant to give any information respecting it. We continue to quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8½	8½	8½	9
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10	10½
Fair	10	10	10½	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still tending downwards, depressed by the influence of free receipts, unfavorable foreign news, and a diminished inquiry, both for the home trade and for shipment. The day's sales do not exceed 4,500 bbls. We append a revised list of quotations:

Ordinary State	$ 00 @ $ 12½
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 50

Canadian is dull and drooping; 200 bbls. superfine were sold at $8 87½, in bond, and $9 50, free, ⅌ bbl. Southern is less active and a shade cheaper, the day's sales embracing 1,000 bbls. at $8 50@$9 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands, with $9 12½@$9 75 for fancy and extra do., ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour and Rye Flour are essentially unchanged. 100 bbls. Rumey Corn Meal realized $4 62½ ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat remains in very scanty supply; but in less sought after, and prices slightly favor buyers. We only heard of one sale of 750 bushels good Southern white at $2 25 ⅌ bushel. Rye is without essential variation. A sale of 2,600 bushels Northern, at $1 19 (time, &c.), ⅌ bushel; but there are no buyers inclined to pay over $1 18 cash, and few even as much. Barley is dull and nominal. There is more doing in Oats, which are in fair stock, and worth 56c.@61c. for State, and 61c.@65c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Corn is rather quiet and languid, though the amount in market is not very large. The sales since our last have been within 12,000 bushels, chiefly Southern white and yellow, at 90c. ⅌ bushel, with small lots of round yellow at 90c.@91 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The demand is very moderate for River, the sales of which include only 300 bales, at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and $1@$1 05 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There is only a limited business being transacted in last year's crop, at 30c.@35c. ⅌ lb. The supply is increasing.

IRON—We have heard of no important transactions to-day. Stocks are accumulating, and prices are depressed.

LATHS—Eastern continues as previously reported,—scarce and nominal in price.

LEAD—A sale of 25 tons soft English was reported to-day at $6 87½, time, &c., ⅌ 100 lbs. Nothing doing in other kinds.

LIME—Rockland is very sparingly offered, and is wanted at rising prices.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans continues in steady request, and is increasing in value. Sales were made to-day of 200 bbls. at 30c., and 400 bbls. at 32c., ⅌ gallon, with 250 bbls. old new New-Orleans at 28c. Other descriptions are stationary, and not quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is without any material change. The supply is yet extremely low. Sales were reported to-day of 25 bbls. at $3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in better demand at old rates; 1,300 bbls. were disposed of to-day at 48c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Tar is selling as wanted at $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ bbl. Rosin favors buyers—some transactions occurred in common at $2 75@$2 78 ⅌ bbl. delivered.

OILS—Nothing else can be noticed in Whale or Sperm; the trade drive hards for $2 31@$2 37 ⅌ gallon. Linseed is quietly sustained at 65c.@66c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, and firm. The sales are limited to 250 bbls. Prime at $15 50, 200 bbls. Prime Mess at $18 50, and 250 bbls. Mess at $19 50 for new Mess, and 300 bbls. Prime, Mess, and Prime Mess at $18 50@$19 for old. Beef is dull and heavy. Sales of 100 bbls. Prime at $12 50@$13 for new Prime, and 300 bbls. Mess at $14@$14 50 for new Mess, and 300 bbls. Prime Mess at $16@$16 50 for old. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, steady at from $23, 75@$26 50, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are rather quiet, but firm, at $18@$19, ⅌ bbl. Butter is in good demand, and is steady, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ⅌ lb. Pale to Prime Cheese is selling freely, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Is in better request but our advices of the steamer day to ebbing brought $4@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile realized 11½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The market is quiet but firm. There is a very poor stock here. The published sales of the day are not worth reporting.

TALLOW—Some 16,000 lbs. prime were released at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prime on sale at 30c.@31c. ⅌ gallon, showing an easier market.

FREIGHTS—The Freight's circular, and the reports among the merchants, exhibited a depressed state of business. For Liverpool there were engaged 35,000 to 40,000 bushels Corn at 5d.@5½d., in bulk, and 60 cents in bags, closing with the Charterers, one ship, and shippers to pay over the lowest figure. 2000 barrels Beef at 3s. 6d.; 300 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d., and 500 barrels Rosin at 17s. 6d. Cotton was wanted to fill up, but there was very little offering. For London there were chartered 500 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. For Antwerp there were taken 50 bales Cotton at ¼c. ⅌ lb. For other ports we heard of nothing really new.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. MURRAY MAIRET'S SCHOOL.—For 20 approved boys, No. 36 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 29th of February next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Ferris, Foss, Higbee, S. H. Weston; Messrs. Carter and Sr. Suarez, Bookseller; Hon. Gouverneur Morris, Esq., of Morris, Ferr & Co.; James Brewster, Esq., &c., &c.

MISS SPALDING.—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 16 years, to a more central location, on Madison-ave., where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education.
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25, 1855.

$5. BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 422 Broadway, corner Hope-st., will commence a new class on Monday. Pupils must enter this week, to secure a seat at this price. They will be taught practically to open, conduct and close books by Double Entry. Business men and clerks join these cheap classes.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training thorough, gymnastics and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 505 Broadway).
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO, FRENCH AND GERMAN TAUGHT—By an very moderate terms, by professors, at their residence, No. 223 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave. Day and evening classes for languages.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. 383 Greenwich, near 9th-st., New-York. The best references will be given.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story brick house and lot No. 134 West 35th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th-aves., all modern improvements; house is feet 9 inches by 50 feet deep; lot 25 feet 9 inches deep. Price $7,500, part on bond and mortgage.

Also, the three story with basement brick house and lot No. 235 West 13th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th-aves., all modern improvements; house 20 by 55 feet; lot 25 feet 9 inches. Price $8,000; part on bond and mortgage.

Also, for sale, lease, or exchange for City property, the sawyer mill, corner of 26th-st. and 11th-av., 50 feet front, 80 feet deep, substantially built, suitable for a flouring mill, which moves from usually busy, as steam power engine, nearly new and in complete order, on lease ground, 16 years unexpired at $125 per annum. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 31 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new 3½-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 30th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are furnished with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water (from first to fourth stories); these houses are not alone Secure, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 8th and 9th-aves.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. Apply on the premises, in No. 213 from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 4 P. M. daily; or address, for inquiries, SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 68 West 35th-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 66 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; is three-story, brick, built in the most thorough and careful manner, and by day's work. House, 25 by 64 feet; three rooms deep in most cases, and finished in the best manner, and in good repair. Price, $6,000. Lot, 25 by 102 feet. Terms—Half cash, half on bond and mortgage. This is a corner house, and is one of the most healthy locations in the city. Apply on the premises, from 4 to 1 P. M., or 7 to 8½ o'clock, A. M., or to
ALFRED EDWARDS, Executor, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The beautiful three-story and high-basement brick dwelling, built in modern style, with gas and Croton throughout, very pleasantly located at No. 151 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-aves. Lot, 18 by 80 feet, leaving open to the 20 feet of Mary-st. Price, $6,000. Apply to GEO. D. COGGESHALL, on the premises; or to F. S. MINER, No. 236 Front-st., corner Peck-slip.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of North 11th-st., Williamsburg, in good running order, with two sets of saws, and one of gang; machinery for a large and well-assorted stock of oak and pine lumber. A bargain can be had by immediate application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building, where the terms will be made known.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story brown stone House, No. 148 Avenue B, between 8th and 10th-sts. House is 22 feet front and about 50 feet deep. Has modern improvements. For terms, apply at No. 150 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

$300,000 TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale or exchange for other good and paying property, or for Tennessee or Virginia State Bonds, the most desirable cotton factory in the United States. It is located in a healthy and populous district of country. Has a ready communication with the most important Southern cities, where wood labor is abundant, and 33½ per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States. The raw material is also cheaper, and nearer for the manufacturer's section (on four sides) as it always ahead of the supply, at 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper. New-York prices. There are 100 acres of land, a good dwelling, and forty two-story framed houses, besides the cotton mill and other necessary buildings on the premises. The factory building is of brick, 120 feet long, three stories high, with wing three stories high. There are in operation 3,200 spindles and 120 looms, all as good as new, and room for more than twice the number of spindles. The water power is pronounced by judges the best—all things considered—in the country, always enough in dry, and more than enough in rainy seasons. The Company has a liberal charter, which can be conveyed with the property. For further information and particulars, address Box No. 2,196, Post-Office, New-York. Principals only treated with.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, slightly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are in excellent order, and a fine assortment of fruit and ornamental trees. There is on the place a convenient [illegible] and [illegible]. Enquire of
JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 107 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A desirable farm of 201 acres, 11 miles from the Railroad Depot at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J.; 24 hours from New-York or Philadelphia; with a great quantity and good quality of meadow; arable and good land, suitable for a dairy farm, trucking to ordinary cultivation, finely watered, convenient to churches, academy, schools, markets and mart; without incumbrance; title good; pleasant neighborhood and healthy country. Will be sold at public vendue, by the Sheriff of Monmouth, on the 1st day of February. Persons desiring to purchase can be shown the premises by the undersigned, who will give a clear title. Sale to take place at 2 o'clock P. M. at Walsh & Garrison's Hotel, Freehold, N. J.,

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction at the Court-house, in the town of [illegible], on THURSDAY, [illegible] o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property [illegible] the Harlem Railroad, heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, [illegible] the water power, mills and machinery, three dwellings, [illegible] stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 acres of land. For particular description of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry F. [illegible], deed dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 196; Ebenezer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. [illegible], recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 116 of deeds, page 322; James Willis and wife to Bruno F. Haubold, deed dated [illegible] April, 1850, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 5th January, 1846; Isaac H. Becker and wife to same, deed dated 29th December, 1849; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 16, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 8, 1852, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nash, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin the property, having been conveyed to the company for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects, improving, [illegible] investing capital in such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. B. F. Haubold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars on the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., large sale of rich, fancy goods, an entire invoice of Wolstenholm's real Sheffield plated ware, in imitation of silver; every article is wrought by hand, and will never wear through, as plated goods, consisting of tea-kettles, [illegible] cake baskets, candlesticks, tea caddies, vegetable dishes, [illegible] and other costly Sheffield ware. This invoice to be sold without limit to the highest bidder.

Also, Sicilian Italian marble goods, the recent importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini, consisting of beautiful alabaster groups, statuettes and figures; also, large Etruscan, Hebe, Roman and other vases; large agate vases for centres and corners, [illegible] and other goods, all in the newest style.

Also, several invoices of alabaster statuary, representing the Three Graces, Venus of Canova, dancing girls, Cleopatra, Susannah, Hebe of Canova, Hercules, Venus in a Shell, busts, &c.

Also, a large invoice of bronzes, groups, figures, &c., china ware, fancy soap, port-monnaies, pocket-books, imitation jewelry, and fancy articles, together with a variety of other goods, to close invoices.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 46 Pine, corner William-st.—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

[illegible] shares Marine Bank Stock (with div.)	$50
[illegible] shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company	$100
[illegible] shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company	$100
[illegible] shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
[illegible] shares St. Marks Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
[illegible] shares Waddell Gold and Copper Company	$5
[illegible] shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company	$100 each
[illegible] shares Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Stock	$50 each
[illegible] shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Stock	$50 each
[illegible] shares Third-avenue Railroad Company	$100 each
[illegible] shares Union Mining Gold Stock	$5 each
[illegible] seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due 1875, interest May 1 and Nov. 1	$1,000 each
$10,000 seven per cent. 2d Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1	$1,000 each

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 45 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., the furniture contained in the above three-story house, consisting of Tapestry carpets, large pier-glasses, [illegible], mantel clock, girandoles, quartettes, [illegible] chairs, sofas, [illegible], centre-tables with marble tops, arm chairs, reception do., marble vase, elegant dinner set, [illegible], extension dining tables, mahogany sideboard and other parlor furniture. Bedrooms—Brussels and ingrain carpets, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillows, dressing bureaus, cane seat and cottage chairs, washstands, mahogany cabinets, bureaus, oil cloths, kitchen ware, and other good furniture. Also, a rosewood piano-forte.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—Will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, Nos. 20 Pine and 6 Cedar-sts., Household Furniture. A large and attractive assortment of mahogany and rosewood sofas, tête-a-tetes, arm-chairs, parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, bookcases, chamber suites, &c., &c.; to be sold peremptorily to pay advances. Also, a line of fine French China vases, cologne, card-receivers, clocks, &c.; silver-plated tea and table spoons, forks, &c.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.
Store No. 26 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSE TOP-WAGON AND HARNESS—THIS DAY, Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the corner of 110th-st. and 2d-av.

JOHN B. FARRINGTON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Also, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store, No. 316 Broadway, one 2-horse 3-seat pleasure sleigh. Sold by order of the Sheriff.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

COAL YARD—No. [illegible].—The stock and fixtures, also, ten years' lease of two brick dwellings, (5-stories,) situated [illegible] between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by E. COMBS, at auction, by order of the Assignee, on the premises, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of lump and egg coal and dust. Also, two horses and carts, &c. For particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, No. 264 Grand-st.

F. J. PETER, Assignee.

S. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY S. HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, at the large store on the corner of Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, all the furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, stoves, bookcases, two pianos, (Nunns & Clark, makers,) &c., &c. Also, two valuable horses, harness, wagons, tinsmen's tools, &c. &c. All to be sold without reserve, to close the copartnership of the firm.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Beautiful sale of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated Mr. Galbraith, being the finest collection ever brought forward by him, consisting of [illegible] of birds, &c. in glass shades, birds in groups and singly, [illegible] from all parts of the world. [illegible] after the sale of marble goods and plated ware.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATIONERY, &c.—At 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, at No. 176 Greenwich-st., between Dey and Cortlandt-sts.—GEO. COOK will sell as above, a general assortment of furniture, bedsteads, mattresses, rockers, extension tables, desks, crockery and glassware; also, 36 dozen porter's leases, 200 dozen superior writing books, gum, sealing wax, blank books, three counters, &c. Sale peremptory, for cash.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

BY WATERBURY & DYER—THIS DAY, Friday, Jan. 26, at their store No. 38 Broad-st., a large and very costly invoice of French diamond jewelry and gold [illegible], magic cases and hunting cases. The cost of this splendid invoice, including the duties just paid, is $37,000. This sale is peremptory, and will commence at 10 o'clock precisely, and continue till every article on the catalogue is sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 19 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF DRESSED SKINS, consisting of 100 dozen brush kid, 80 dozen French morocco, 50 dozen granes, 50 dozen brown kid, 50 dozen colored morocco, 50 dozen brown French morocco, all of the best quality and to be sold without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 385 [illegible]-av., the entire stock of a new and second-hand Furniture dealer—comprising every description of parlor and bedroom furniture; about 300 yards of three-ply and ingrain carpets, cooking-stoves, stoves, &c. Also, horse, cart and harness. Store to let.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Washington-st. and Myrtle-av., Auction Sale—A general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesroom.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell at No. 167 Fulton-st. on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1855, the balance of white granite and common ware, pressed and cut-glass and China. Also, the remnants of a dealer's stock. Sale peremptory, to close the business.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The transfer Books will be closed from 16th instant until after the election. By order,

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, who intend subscribing for the Stock of the new Company, are informed that they must do so on or before THURSDAY, the 1st February, as the subscriptions will be closed on that day. Apply at No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 5, second story, between 1 and 4 P. M.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. [illegible], on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

[illegible] VAN VLECK & READ, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., near Broadway.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. P. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND AND INTEREST.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent per annum on all sums of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, and five (5) per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, which has remained in the Bank undrawn for the space of six months from the 1st to the 18th of August last, payable on and after the 16th of February. All interest not drawn by the 1st of March will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest the same as a deposit made in the usual way, from the 1st of February.

INTEREST—Six months interest, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, will be allowed on deposits of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, made between the 1st and 18th of February, and remaining in Bank undrawn for six months. By order of the Board.

JAN. 25, 1855. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, upon the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on and after the 5th February next ensuing, at the office of the Company in Jersey City. The Stockholders residing in Philadelphia and vicinity, will receive their dividends at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from and after the 26th inst. until the 5th February next.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 25, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 15th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of (5) five per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the first day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 25 Exchange-place.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1855.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five percent. has been declared by the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, payable to the Eastern Stockholders at the office on and after the 29th inst.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th of February, inclusive. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest maturing on the Bonds of this Company, on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

JAN. 23, 1855. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—The Interest on Bonds of this Company, maturing on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

JAN. 23, 1855. E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 5, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16,'53-lawly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN,
ap7,'54-lawly F Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

a16,'53-lawly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1854.—The CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE METROPOLITAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 18th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and act so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor.

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

TO LIQUOR MANUFACTURERS, DRUGGISTS AND DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Oil Cognac, the best imported, Essences of Rum, Gin, Whisky, Madeira and Port Wine; the best coloring for Rochelle Brandy and Port Wine; Platina in plate and wire, French and English; Bismuth, Manganese, Bromine, Iodine, Distilled Mercury, Cyanide Potassium, French Salto Gold, Nitrate and Oxide Silver; Carmine and Rouge; Thorn's Extract Copaiva and Fumigating Pastiles; Gallic and Pincric Acids; and a great variety of patent medicines and essential oils, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 141 Maiden-lane.

ASTROLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.—Madame ALWIN, from Paris, tenders her services to the ladies and gentlemen of this City in Astrology and Phrenology, by books and science. She is to be consulted about love, marriage, business, law matters, &c., and will tell the names of the lady or gentleman they will marry, also the name of her visitors. Madame ALWIN converses in English, French and German. Residence No. 302 Bowery, between 1st and 2d-sts. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We have on hand a large stock of rosewood and mahogany tables, with slate, marble and wood beds of the best quality, suitable for private or public use. Two second-hand tables for sale.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. [illegible] Ann-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her children, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 1 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: Alderman Hinman, No. 621 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Samuel Seaman, No. 76 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; Robert Thomas, corner of Pike and South-sts., New-York; Miss Letitia Faning, No. 259 Houston-st., New-York; Charles Berdett, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York; John Treavor, No. 48 Vandam-st., New-York; M. O. Edy, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Eaton, No. 118 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, No. 106 Broadway, New-York; Isaac Taylor, pilot of steamboat Union, at Fulton Ferry; John E. Johnston, No. 44 Furman-st., Brooklyn. Mr. WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 109 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, 37½ cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bleecker-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—Is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many great and extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the Blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to other remedies. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. I challenge all medical professors to beat this antidote. It makes immeasurably the greatest cures. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 60 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

DR. COBBETT, No. 9 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 28 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 132 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 162 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances.

H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of ALLING, BROTHERS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th inst., by the retirement of JOSEPH C. ALLING from the firm.

The business will be conducted by the undersigned, as heretofore, under the same name and style of ALLING, BROTHERS, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 6 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortland-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business in New-York under the firm of SELLERS, SANDS & CO., and at Liverpool under the firm of G. H. SELLERS & CO., as Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, as witness our hand, this 17th day of January, 1855.

GEORGE HENRY SELLERS.
HUGH SPOONER SANDS.

JNO. B. TUKE,
CHARLES MACAULEY, } Witnesses.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GLASGOW, 1st January, 1855.—We hereby give notice that JOHN WALTER WOOD, of New-York, has this day been admitted a partner of this House, and of

ALEX. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., New-York.
A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., New-Orleans.
DENNISTOUN BROS. & CO., Melbourne, Victoria.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
Z. INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 25 per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 318 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry.

JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts., No. 116 Duane-st., and 26th-st. and 9th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 87 Nassau to No. 133 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also added to his extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 40 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, [illegible] always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES I. LEWIS & CO.,
No. [illegible] Water-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 11 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express ... [illegible] A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... [illegible] P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (258 miles,) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER, (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—5:30 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—[illegible] P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—9 P. M. Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

F. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Buffalo, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M. for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by Steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:20 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 7:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill, 2, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington 5:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 5:35; lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 8:30; leave at 10:40 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare, $3 in 1st and $2 in 2d and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class $2 25 in [illegible]; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. F. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy. Thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M. [illegible] Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 6 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31, Palatka $33.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, Feb. 3.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 27th January, at 3 o'clock, for Richmond and Petersburg, touching at Norfolk, where passengers going further South can take a continuous line of Railroads through Carolina, Georgia, &c.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

N. B.—Shippers will please send duplicate receipts for Goods.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the Breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is secured. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum substance, and become constituent parts of the denture, and when rightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographs and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without their artificial teeth, and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals wearing such dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of this improved style of work, not wearing the above advantages.

6. The above mentioned for this work, are possessed, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. [illegible] Bond-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 17.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 31.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 24.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 113 West-st., New-York City.

W. MILLARD & CO.

NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 23, 1854.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855.

ROBERT J. DILLON,
Counsel to the Corporation.

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT—Held in and for the County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of January, in the year 1855—Present, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Surrogate. In the matter of the accounting of WILLIAM B. LILLIE, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of JOSEPH P. LILLIE, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of ROBERT F. BABCOCK of Pittsfield, Pike County, in the State of Illinois, a creditor of the Estate of Joseph P. Lillie, deceased: It is ordered that said William B. Lillie, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said Joseph P. Lillie deceased, personally be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his Office in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of May next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and render an account of his proceeding as such administrator and show cause why the debt of the said petitioner should not be paid.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

WM. VERVELEN, Attorney for R. F. BABCOCK,
ja26-law6mF* No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Ambrose Wight, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.
CHARLES B. FOOTE,
FRANCIS O'BRIEN, } Executors.

s15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 29, 1854.

JOSEPHINE T. WILSON,
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, } Administrators.

o6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 27, 1854.

SOPHRONIA TREADWELL,
RALPH C. EVERITT, } Administrators.

jy28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND,
HENRY ROWLAND,
Administrators.

d15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BARRENDENA BROUGHTON,
CHARLES A. NICHOLS. } Adm'rs.

d15-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMING, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1854.

FREDERICK L. WASHBURN,
Administrator.

s22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW C. BELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 312 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1854.

o27-law6mF THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sandford, at his residence, No. 13 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854.

ABNER SANFORD,
WILLIAM B. JONES,
Administrators.

d22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.

d15-law6mF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS C. HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 5 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1854.

s29-law6mF* JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMBE, late of the City of New-York, Florist, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1854.

a4-law6mF* J. S. BELKNAP, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 39 North Moore-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1854.

JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

n10-law6mF*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That a certain Promissory Note made by me, dated San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1854, for $12,000, drawn to the order of F. Dimond, and payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, for consideration received will not be paid by me.

H. A. LYONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an election for Directors of the [illegible] Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAS. FREELAND, President.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF [illegible] THIRD STREET, [illegible] in the City of New-York. [illegible]

[illegible]

Second—That all persons who may be opposed to the same may within [illegible] and will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment [illegible]

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. REED,
ANTHONY F. GALLAGHER, } Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS [illegible] SQUARE, in the [illegible] Ward of this City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 13th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons whose interests may be aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 2d day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line of [illegible]-st.; on the south by the northerly line of [illegible]-st.; on the east by the westerly line of [illegible]-av.; and on the west by the easterly line of [illegible]-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the [illegible]-av. between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts. And also all those lots fronting on the westerly side of the [illegible]-av. between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts., as laid out on the said map of the City.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK, } Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible]-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants [illegible] thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall, of the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons whose interests may be aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits [illegible] the block between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts., and extending to the distance of about 100 feet on either side thereof, [illegible] being in said City, [illegible] the centre line of the block between [illegible] the line of the block [illegible] on the north and extending to the distance of one-half block on either side thereof [illegible] the line of high water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river, [illegible] the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of 67th-st., in the said City of New-York, [illegible] the new Central Park, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, made and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets," [illegible] in the City of New-York, and for other purposes, passed April 9, 1851.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—WILLIAM H. TOTTEN and SAMUEL L. HOPPING against EDWARD H. CRANNELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 4, 1854.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled cause was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1855.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
ja5-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES L. BENEDICT to be discharged from his trust as the Assignee of ADRASTO ABBO & ROBERT FORNARI, of Sorrento, in Italy.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of ABBO & FORNARI, of Sorrento, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Italy, that they show cause before the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1855, at 10 o'clock in the morning, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made that the resignation of the said CHARLES L. BENEDICT, Assignee of the said ABBO & FORNARI, be accepted and he be discharged from his trust, and GIUSEPPE DE LEVA be appointed trustee in his place.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

CHAS. ELIOT ROGERS,
ja12-law6wF* Attorney, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM ADAMS and E. ELLIS EVERSON against W. J. FIELD CAMPBELL and JOHN DOE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the [illegible] City and County of New-York, [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer [illegible] the subscriber, at his office [illegible] New-York, within twenty days [illegible] upon you, exclusive of the day of [illegible] fail to answer the said complaint [illegible] the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment [illegible] the sum of six hundred [illegible] interest from the 7th of [illegible] five hundred [illegible] besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible]

WM. P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1855. WM. P. CHAMBERS,
ja15-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—STARR [illegible] VAN VLECK and WILLIAM C. READ, plaintiffs, against W. S. PICKETT, J. B. [illegible] and G. S. PICKETT, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of January, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 13th day of January, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 15, 1855.

TOWNSEND & RAYMOND,
ja19-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 229 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

JAMES FLOY,
RICH. A. READING,
JAMES DAVIS, } Executors.

ja12-law6mF*

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] AFFAIRS.

[illegible] of the Bill for the Suppression of Intemperance.

IMPORTANT TO CHARTERED COMPANIES

BAPTIST HISTORY.

SAVINGS BANKS' REPORTS.

SAMUEL [illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

[illegible]

... the bill for the suppression of intemperance was the special order ... [illegible] ... providing that the profit of those who should sell liquor under the act, should be restricted to twenty-five per cent. ... the Committee reported progress, and obtained leave to have another day at the remaining sections at an early day.

[illegible]

... the bill for the relief of the Canajoharie people were read a third time and passed, as well as the following amendment to the Code of Procedure:

THE CODE.

[illegible]

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

[illegible]

A [illegible] CLAUSE.

[illegible]

BROOKLYN TO BORROW—BROOKLYN TO PAY.

Mr. SPENCER presented a bill to authorize the city of Brooklyn to borrow, for the support of schools located in the late city of Williamsburg, the sum of $37,500 ... to be levied upon the real property of said city. The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, and by that Committee reported favorably, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

[illegible] COMPANIES TO BE PUT RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

The Committee on Banks reported a bill to provide for the recording of articles of association of corporations formed under general laws. ... [illegible] ... The fees for said recording are to be $5, to be paid by the association.

EPISCOPAL RELIEF FUND.

Mr. [illegible] presented a bill to incorporate certain Trustees of a Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm and disabled clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Bishop POTTER, GREGORY T. BEDELL, JOHN H. HOBART, HAMILTON FISH, LUTHER BRADISH, ROBERT B. MINTURN and CYRUS CURTIS, are the Trustees named in the bill.

BAPTISTS' HISTORY.

Mr. SPENCER has introduced a bill to incorporate the Baptist Historical Society, for the purpose of collecting, preserving and diffusing information relating to the civil, religious and literary history of Baptists, and of establishing a denominational library for reference, with power to take and hold real estate to the amount of $50,000. ... [illegible] ... Seventh Day Baptist denomination.

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible]

[illegible] SAVINGS BANK—A STRONG SHOW.

[illegible]

THE BOWERY BANK.

[illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL [illegible]—SAM AGAIN.

The House records of yesterday ... [illegible] ... "An act to facilitate the development of lead mines in the town of Rossie, in the County of St. Lawrence." It was then duly referred, and reported to the House and placed upon the General Orders. In Committee of the Whole it was discussed more than any bill of a like character during the Session. It was the standing subject until the 17th of February, when it was brought to a vote in the House, and lost—Ayes 55, Noes 32. The principal objection then urged, was that it proposed to allow foreigners to hold and work certain lead mines, and though the House of last year had not been elected with a view to the exclusion of foreigners from the enjoyment of special or general privileges. The objection was entertained by the House to such an extent as to prove fatal to the success of the bill when it was brought to a vote. It is an opinion very generally entertained that the present House is composed largely of those who profess to be intensely American, and to entertain determined prejudices against any proposition to admit the awarding of any privileges to persons of foreign birth; yet, this year, the bill "to facilitate the development of lead mines in the town of Rossie," is introduced by unanimous consent, without notice, by unanimous consent referred to a Select Committee, with power to report complete. When the report is submitted, the member having the bill in charge obtains unanimous consent to have the bill read a third time—out of its course—and it passes the House almost without a division. Is SAM killed, or does he retire on the laurels of his campaign against the foreign legions, or does he despair of the Republic, and give up in disgust? Where was a WATERBURY, a RHODES, a PETTY, a STEVENS, and where the "grand nuisance?" Perchance they reserve their strength and gird their loins for hard combats in anticipation, but they should not let even such preparation make them indifferent to the smaller skirmishes in which they are expected to take part, and which serve admirably to keep them in condition. All the world and the rest of mankind look to them with an intense interest, and unless they are up to the work they will sadly deceive all the world, &c.; rather than which, I should be almost tempted to take them in charge myself.

J. R. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Park Paths, Canals and Ball Grounds.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The "kind word for the Park," inserted in the TIMES of Tuesday, was nearly changed into an unkind one by a slight mistake of the printer. In the middle of the second paragraph, the meaning is entirely changed by putting the period at the word "traffic" instead of "taste,"—"Allowing wider paths for the greater traffic, why might it not be more like Union-place," &c.?—(i. e.,) wider paths than those in Union place, not wider than they are now in the Park—for their width and formality are a deformity and a nuisance. The path parallel with Broadway would be far better half the present width, provided the centre was a raised, and therefore a dry path, instead of a canal requiring rubber boots as well as good boots to travel in it. And what but a temptation to juvenile gamblers is that awkward open space by the new entrance opposite STEWART'S? Let us have some taste in our Park, and it will secure the praise of those who now despise it, and greatly add to the daily pleasure of all who traverse it. Yours truly,

T. A.

New-York City Literary Union—An Orator in Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

Under the head of the "New-York City Literary Union," in to-day's paper, I see a report of the exercises at the Second Quarterly Session of the Union, held on Tuesday evening. And among the many complimentary and well-deserved notices of those gentlemen who participated in the exercises, I also perceive—as no doubt the whole of your readers are privileged to—a part in which I am criticised, as "CROCKETT" says, "most beautifully;" and in relation to it, I can only add in condemnation, that it was ill-judgment in me to select the piece I did, on so short a time for preparation, (three days,) and in relation to the "apology," by-the-bye, a word I detest, I will frankly admit; but it received the notice it merited at the hands of your gentlemanly reporter. Hoping that these remarks may not be considered a very great intrusion upon your columns, but that the occasion that has elicited them may prove beneficial to all young men concerned in our organization, I subscribe myself, very respectfully,

BEN. W. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of Hamilton Literary Union.

[Communicated.]

On the Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by the Inhalation of Cold, Medicated Vapors.

By GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.,
Of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Proposing to furnish for your columns from time to time a series of articles, upon the treatment of Lung and Throat Diseases by Inhalation of Medicated Vapors, as preparatory to those which are to follow, I desire to call the attention of physicians, and also of the people, to the outrageous and united opposition which my system of treatment has met with at their hands. If it were made publicly and openly, and not in the sick chamber, to the suffering and the dying, who, unfortunately, are confidently relying upon their counsel and advice, then the patient would be able to discern truth from falsehood. But "professional etiquette" forbids an open discussion—hence, like cowards, they only stab when they know the blow cannot be returned. I am aware of the many difficulties, which attend scientific discoveries, and particularly the introduction of any new medical theory or system of practice conflicting with the usages of past ages. The unmanly assaults and insidious sneers of scepticism find their opposition to truth (their only strength) in the inveteracy of that determined tenacity of opinion, which time and experience can alone overthrow. It is a notorious fact that physicians, more than any other class of professional men, are the most illiberal and unwilling to extend support and sympathy to those who claim to have made medical discoveries, important even to the best interest of humanity. Instead of granting a careful and candid investigation of its merits and demerits before they pronounce judgment, they seek to throw obstacles in its way by every means possible, and with wise looks and significant sneers vociferate the ominous words, Humbug! Quackery! Innovation, &c. It matters not if a new theory or system of treatment bears upon its front the impress of reason and common sense,—it matters not if its results prove its correctness and value—at the threshold of its advent it meets with inquisitorial denunciations which even time and experience are unable to propitiate. JENNER, who gave to mankind that inestimable boon which has arrested the violence and spread of Small-Pox, was denounced by physicians as a "charlatan," and from the pulpit as an impostor. Dr. HARVEY, who discovered the true circulation of the blood, as soon as he had announced it to the world, was stigmatized by physicians as a "heretical innovator." He had the happiness, however, to outlive the clamors of ignorance and men afterwards were ashamed to own they had opposed his doctrine.

It certainly is an important question to decide whether the old antiquated practice of administering medicine into the stomach, for the cure of diseases of the lungs and throat, is beneficial or injurious. Do they cure or do they not? There are many physicians who may be considered stereotyped editions of antiquity, who, doubtless, never reflected one moment upon this question, therefore consider its answer or discussion of but little consequence, but their fifty thousand victims who are now under their kind care, and professional skill, and who, during the present year, will have died "according to science," may deem it of sufficient importance to give it, at least, a passing notice.

In future articles I shall endeavor to prove that the old system of treating diseases of the lungs and throat is founded upon a false theory, and why it has met with no success. But in this communication I propose to invoke public attention to the vile calumnies which physicians are daily circulating in regard to the system or practice of inhalation. They take unusual pains to warn their patients to avoid it, and while they know their treatment will never restore health to their victims, they prevent him from resorting to the only reasonable method of cure.

They have assumed the authority of deciding every physician to be a "Quack or Empiric," who dares make his discoveries or views known through a newspaper!

If an honest endeavor to lessen pain, sickness and suffering by pointing out their causes, and how they may be arrested, be quackery, then I admit the "soft impeachment," and glory in being denounced.

Whatever may be said of the want of success in curing Lung diseases by Inhalation, there is one consolation in knowing it can prove no worse, or more fatal than that I publicly denounce. It can do no more than kill; it can and does do less. Let us recall to life for a moment the remains of fifty thousand graves, and ask them, where is the consuming "wealth, worth, and [illegible]"—with their [illegible], the work of ... [illegible]

... actors, Croton oil, with their stomachs filled to overflowing with the most sickening and disgusting drugs. I present physicians to those "phantom forms" as monuments of their success.

By applying remedies in the form of medicated vapors directly to the parts affected, and not into the stomach, I boldly and confidently assert to be the only rational and satisfactory method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat. My success, which I claim to be unparalleled, warrants the assertion. For the information of those who have condemned my system of Inhalation as used at the New-York Lung Institute, with that which has been used for hundreds of years, and is well known to the medical profession, by inhaling medicines from hot water, I take the liberty of saying that it is entirely new and original—no hot water is used.

The remedies are in the form of volatile, chemical liquids, pleasant and agreeable, which are inhaled or breathed from a fine sponge, being of the usual temperature of the air, from a sponge placed in a glass globe, to which is attached an elastic tube and mouthpiece. Physicians are cordially invited to witness my plan of treatment, and its success. Patients who desire to be treated by inhalation, can consult me daily at No. 6 Bond-street. Persons at a distance, who are unable to visit the City, by writing a full history of their case, can be treated by the same plan and remedies as here used.

"What is Consumption," will be the subject of my next communication.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1855.

[Communicated.]

BUFFALO, Jan. 12, 1855.

J. C. Morris, Esq., No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York.

DEAR SIR: You ask about LILLIES' Safe, how they stood the fire, &c. We think we have had a pretty good opportunity to try them. Our warehouse and office were burned on the 27th of December last, and at that time had one of these Safes in our office and three in our warehouse. The safe in the office was filled with our books and papers. The Safe is uninjured, and everything it contained came out in perfect order. A new coat of paint is all it will want. The Safes in the warehouse have far exceeded our expectations—although the ornaments were melted off, being exposed to the hottest of the fire for several hours—the inside was in perfect order. We are now using this Safe in our new office. The other two, with the exceptions above named, and the loss of a coat of paint, are all right. We can cheerfully recommend them as being far superior to any other Safe we have ever seen for burglar and fire-proof qualities. There is no warping or twisting, and no necessity for a new Safe, as in the ordinary kinds, after having been once burned. Yours, truly, BUEL & MOORE.

An assortment always on hand. J. C. M.

[Advertisement.]

INTERESTING TO ECONOMISTS.—Messrs. HEARD, CLAPP & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will close their business before the 1st of February, 1855, previous to which they are determined to dispose of all their stock at some price. Those who desire a rich plaid dress, (all wool,) will find a splendid article at 3s. per yard, equal, if not superior, to any offered for 6s. Black (gro de Rhin) brocade, plaids and camelion silks, at 4s., 4s. 6d. to 8s. per yard; cost double the amount. Rich Indian crape and cashmere; broche and wool-plaid shawls, an unsurpassed assortment; all of which must be sold or given away within the next six days. All goods not sold before the 1st of February will be sent to auction, or disposed of among the jobbers.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. James Millett, MORTIMER WARD to MARY J. HALLICK, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, by Rev. E. W. Collier, Mr. THOMAS T. SUTLIFFE, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss REBECCA USTED, of this City.

At Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, by Rev. John E. Bowen, ELHANAN H. CROCKER, Esq., of Aberdeen, Miss., to Miss MINERVA C., daughter of Col. William Coleman, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 25, MANUEL BROWN, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Mead, No. 112 Bowery.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 25, MARY E., daughter of James and Anna Keane.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 160 6th-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 25, HENRIETTA BLACK, in the 22d year of her age, daughter of the late Alexander McGregor and Elizabeth Black.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, EDWIN R. LANDON, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, N. Y., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, after a short illness, FANNY GRAY, youngest daughter of Wm. S. and Louisa E. Haskell, aged 6 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, corner of Clove Road and Dean-st., on Saturday, the 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Hoboken, on Thursday, Jan. 25, ELLA, only child of Lucas A. and Caroline Van Boskerck, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 51 Washington-st.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at her residence, Erie-st., between South 2d and South 4th-sts., Mrs. SARAH CLARK, aged 60 years, 5 months and 1 day.

Her relatives and friends, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, as above, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock.

At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 25, MARY ANN, second daughter of Charles S. and Abigail H. Watkins, aged 16 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th. Her remains will be taken across the river to the family vault in Trinity Church Cemetery, if the weather permits, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, BENJAMIN M. THOMPSON, aged 22 years, son of Robert Thompson, Jr.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, with those of Wells Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 75 6th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, after a long illness, STEPHEN ARENTS, son of the late Thomas Arents, of New-York City, aged 46 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 338 Hicks-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at No. 107 2d-st., in the 40th year of his age, FREDERICK H. WAY, late of New-York City.

His friends, and those of his brother, Thomas P. Way, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Harlem on Wednesday, Jan. 24, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, who departed this life aged 44 years and 10 months, from injuries received at the late fire of Mr. Havens, Fort Washington, in discharge of his duty.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and ex-members of Pioneer Hose Co. No. 42, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, on 3d-av. and 121st-st. The cars will leave City Hall for Harlem at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 25.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	[illegible]	300	Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]
1,000	Ohio 6s, '70	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
12,000	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	150	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]
5,000	Penn. Bds. 1st Is.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R. R. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
5,000	Indiana Bank Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
20	Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
110	Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
72	Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bk. State New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
20	Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nicaragua Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-H. Wor. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	400	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Michigan Central R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Southern R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Northern Ind. R. R.	[illegible]	10	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie & Northeast R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	50	Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks were made at auction, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Michigan Southern R. R. 7's, int. added	79½
10,000	Columbus, Piqua and Indiana R. R. 1st mortgage, interest added	75
5,000	Cleve. & Pittsburg R.R. Inc., int. added	[illegible]
1,000	Racine City (Wis.) 7's, int. added	[illegible]
10	shares Erie Railroad	[illegible]
5	shares Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
25	shares Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn	[illegible]
4	shares Mechanics' Exchange Bank	[illegible]
100	shares Empire City Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares American [illegible] Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares [illegible] Copper Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares [illegible] Copper Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	shares [illegible] & Co.'s [illegible] Co.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]
1,000	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
11,000	Erie Bds. of '75	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie Bonds of '83	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Indiana Bank Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Nicaragua Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
175	Galena & Chicago R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
150	do.	[illegible]	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
15	Northern Ind'a R. R.	[illegible]	10	do.	[illegible]
30	Michigan South. R. R.	[illegible]	10	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The foreign market advices by the steamer Pacific, received at an early hour this forenoon, are in favor of the Cotton trade, and against the further export, at present high prices, of Grain and Flour. The advance in Cotton at Liverpool is about ⅛d. The improvement is more decided in the spirit of the market and the daily large sales. On Saturday, the 13th, when the steamer sailed, the transactions were 8,000 bales at hardening prices. Orleans middling quoted in some of the circulars at 5⅛d. Flour is down 1s. a bbl., and Indian Corn 1s. the quarter. The English Wheat markets all show lower prices and a dull feeling. The rumored peace movements at Vienna had caused a diminished inquiry for Breadstuffs generally, while they had the contrary influence on Cotton and the Public Funds. Consols rose on the first announcement to 92½, but subsequently fell off to 91⅞. The Bank, to January 6, reports a falling off of $835,000 in Specie, and it was expected that the report to the 13th would show a much larger loss. About $5,000,000 in gold went to Paris and the Continent during the week. The receipts of Gold and Silver from all quarters were about $3,750,000. Discounts were active, but no particular stringency felt in the Money Market. The subscriptions to the French loan in England were very large, and the aggregate subscription reported to the Government in Paris amounted to $178,000,000, or an excess of seventy-eight millions dollars. The news from Vienna had sent up the French Funds 2 or 3 ℔ cent. Several failures are reported in London in the Shawl and Iron trade. The private bankers' letters by this opportunity say less about American Stocks than by the previous packet. So far as reported, the business was satisfactory. The letters speak less confidently of peace, owing to the general distrust in Russian sincerity, than some of the London newspapers and their correspondents on the Continent do. The influence of the rumors upon business interests, however, is acknowledged.

The weekly California mail and treasure steamer, via Panama, also arrived this forenoon, with $1,262,000 Gold dust on freight, which we understand is increased at the Assay Office by other small sums in private hands, to $1,350,000. The mining and market accounts are generally encouraging, and the continued practical evidences of the yield of the mines are calculated to impart further confidence to our Money market, and to allay the anticipation of great mischief from the resumption of Specie shipments to Europe. The consignment of Gold from PAGE, BACON & Co., went to Mr. HOADLEY, their special agent at the Bank of America, by whom the drafts against it were regularly paid. Their letters and shipping documents to the address of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., were delivered to that house, and immediately and voluntarily handed over to Mr. HOADLEY, unopened.

The Stock market evinced considerable activity throughout the day; prices generally higher, compared with the sales of Wednesday; the most decided advance being in the light and speculative shares of the Nicaragua Transit and Cumberland Coal Companies. The transactions in both these were numerous. The Road shares were all firm in the forenoon, but fell off a fraction in Reading and Erie at the Second Board. The business in Railroad and State Bonds amounted to $140,000 at steady rates. Among the sales were $10,000 United States 6's of 1867, at 116⅛, which is a fraction better than the Government offer of 116 and interest from 1st January. The market closed steady.

There was nothing done worth reporting in Foreign Exchange after the sailing of the Baltic. There will be a Bremen packet on Saturday, and a fair amount of bills will be made up by this opportunity, together with some Specie in foreign coin and California bars. Money is readily had, on good collaterals, at call, 6@7 ℔ cent.; short prime paper, 7@8; longer dates, outside of Bank, 9@12 ℔ cent. The ease in the Bank movement is now more apparent every day, and a further addition to the Specie reserve, on the next statement, is confidently looked for. The neighboring markets of Boston and Philadelphia are also growing easier in discounts and stronger in specie.

The following are the receipts and disbursement at the Assistant Treasurer's office, this day: Received, $69,354 24; paid, $63,300 94; balance, $2,543,627 93.

The regular semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. DRAPER is advertised for to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—With an improved feeling and increased demand, consequent on the hopes entertained of peace, the Cotton market has rallied 1-16d. to ⅛d. ℔ lb., closing firmly. At Manchester the change in feeling led on Tuesday last to greater firmness, but to no great increase in the extent of business done. The Money market continues unchanged, but the state of the Exchanges causes a large export of Gold, and the stock of Bullion in the Bank of England is diminishing. It is much to be desired that the present negotiations may lead to a durable peace, and on both sides there appears at this time a disposition to make concessions, which raises hopes that such may be attained. Consols close 91⅞; two days ago they reached 92⅜. The sales for the week are 64,270 bales, of which 10,650 are on speculation and for export, leaving 53,280 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Market steady.

We quote: Fair Orleans, 5⅞d.; Fair Mobiles, 5⅝d.; Fair Uplands, 5⅝d.; Orleans Middling, 5 1-16d.; Mobile Middling, 4 15-16d.; Upland Middling, 4⅞d.

CORN MARKET—The Corn market has been depressed, owing to the anticipations entertained of peace, but closes more firmly. We quote the decline on the week as 1s. ℔ bbl. decline on Flour, 3d. ℔ 70 lb. on Wheat, and 1s. ℔ quarter on Indian Corn.

Western Canal superfine Flour, ℔ bbl.	42s. 0d.@43s. 0d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia do., do.	43s. 0d.@44s. 0d.
Ohio do., do.	42s. 0d.@45s. 0d.
Sour do., do.	36s. 0d.@39s. 0d.
White United States Wheat, per 70 lbs.	11s. 0d.@12s. 0d.
Red and Mixed do., do.	11s. 0d.@12s. 0d.
Yellow and Mixed In. Corn, ℔ 480 lbs.	42s. 0d.@45s. 0d.
White do., do.	42s. 0d.@45s. 0d.

ASHES—There is very little doing, and prices are without change. RESIN—400 bbls. sold at 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common American; the better qualities are very dull. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are lower, and some sales have been made at 39s. ℔ cwt. TALLOW—There is very little doing, and prices are nominal, owing to the reported pacific aspect of affairs. LARD—The sales have been to the extent of 200 tons at 51s. to 53s. ℔ cwt. OILS—About 800 tons Palm Oil sold at £43 to £44 10s. ℔ ton. Seal Oil is without change. Rape Oil brings 56s. ℔ cwt. RICE—The market is rather quiet, and only 65 tierces Carolina sold at 22s. to 23s. 3d. ℔ cwt. DYEWOODS—Are in better demand. The sales have been 260 tons St. Domingo Logwood at £8 10s. to £8 12s. 6d. ℔ ton, 100 tons Rio Hache Fustic £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. ℔ ton, and 20 tons St. Domingo at £6 12s. 6d., and 10 tons Sapanwood at £10 15s. ℔ ton.

A. DENNISTOWN & CO.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have been without animation during the week. BREADSTUFFS lower. MONEY in active demand. CONSOLS leave off 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞@92 for the account. DOLLARS 5s. 0½d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. DOUBLOONS 76s. 3d.@76s. 6d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 2d.

COCHINEAL—480 bags at auction all sold; Mexican about 1d. lower—Silver 3s. 2d.@3s. 6d., Black 3s. 10d.; Honduras full rates—Silver 3s. 2d.@3s. 10d., Black 4s.@4s. 6d.

COPPER in steady demand at last week's quotations.

COCOA—Steady; 295 bags Trinidad at auction to-day were all withdrawn at high prices.

COFFEE—The demand is steady, and the quantity of Plantation Ceylon at auction during the week, comprising about 1,000 casks and 1,000 barrels and bags, has nearly all found buyers at full prices; good to fine ordinary from [illegible] ... [illegible] ... and 715 cases Tellicherry from [illegible]

CORN—The supply of English Wheat at this market on Monday was fair, and the greater part remained over unsold, although 1s. ℔ qr. under the previous Monday's prices would have been taken. Of Foreign, the arrivals were also tolerably liberal, and hardly any sales were made, holders not being disposed to give way. To-day there was again very little business doing, and prices of English Wheat must be quoted at 2s.@3s. ℔ qr. lower than on Monday. In Foreign, scarcely any transactions, and quotations are quite nominal.

COTTON—Has been in better demand this week, and the sales amount to 1,500 bales at full rates. At Liverpool there is also more doing; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 5 1-16d. ℔ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—In the absence of public sales we have little to report. Cutch has declined about 2s. ℔ cwt.; 2,654 bags good Pegue being partly realized at 26s., with a few lots at 28s. 6d. Quicksilver 1s. 11d.

HEMP—The market has been in a very unsettled state, and quotations must be considered nominal. 1,600 bales Manila were offered at auction, but all bought in, there being no disposition to purchase. A cargo of 75 tons sound clean St. Petersburg, offered to be sold without reserve, is said to have been sold at £26, for export. 30 tons sound and redried, from Menzel, partly sold; the sound at £38 10s.@£41 15s.; redried, £36@£37. Jute—3,270 bales were offered, and about two-thirds were forced off, at a decline of 20s.@40s. ℔ ton, say from £11@£16 15s.

INDIGO—We have nothing to report, and it is not probable there will be any business in anticipation of the sales to commence on the 13th February.

LINSEED CAKES—Are dull, and former rates hardly supported.

IRON—We have no improvement to notice; our quotations are: Rails £9 10s.@£9 15s.; Bars £9 15s., free, on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 67s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LARD—Quiet. Western in kegs 53s.@54s.

LEAD—Dull. Common Pig £23 10s. Spanish £23 5s.@£23 10s. Refined £24 10s.

LINSEED—There has been very little doing during the week, and quotations must be considered nearly nominal. Arrivals into London during the week are 4,987 quarters, principally from the East Indies.

MOLASSES—Steady. A few hundred puncheons Barbadoes and Cuba have been sold at 17s.

OILS—Fish: Sperm has advanced to £120@£121; other descriptions are without change. Olive is moderate demand at last week's quotations. Linseed declined early in the week to 36s. 6d. on the spot, but has since recovered, and 37s. is now the nearest price; a few forward sales are reported at 38s. 6d.@37s. Rape is dull at 54s. 6d.@54s. for Refined, and 51s. 6d. for Brown.

RICE—Flat. 1,800 bags middling white Bengal partly sold from 14s.@14s. 6d. 100 tons Bengal, to arrive, sold at 13s.

RUM—Is very dull, notwithstanding that the Government have advertised for tenders for another contract for 50,000 gallons. To effect sales, a considerable reduction on late quotations would have to be submitted to.

SALTPETRE—Flat; 800 bags (9½ to 7 ℔ ct. ref.) sold at 26s., and a few hundred bags (guaranteed under 6 ℔ ct. ref.) at 29s.

SPICES—Pepper: 497 bags Black sold at 4¼d. for fair heavy Malabar, and 190 bags White from 7¼d.@7½d. for fair to good Batavia, and 8½d.@9d. for fair Penang. Pimento: 100 bags fair quality brought 5½d. Cassia Vera: 263 cases were disposed of from 26s.@30s. for bold coarse. Cassia Lignea: 30 cases good second pile realized from 130s.@134s. Ginger: 218 cases Cochin found buyers from 18s. 6d.@30s. 6d., and 60 cases Malabar from 24s.@34s. 6d. Nutmegs: 19 cases brown Singapore partly sold from 1s. 9d.@2s. 1d.

SPELTER—Quiet at £24 15s.@£25.

SUGAR—The demand has been moderate, and as the quantity offered, especially of Bag Sugar, has been very large; prices have generally given way about 6d. ℔ cwt., except for grocery kinds, which are fully as dear as last week. At this decline a considerable business has been done, the sales of West India amounting to 2,600 hhds. and of Mauritius and East India to 30,000 bags. Of 24,000 bags Manila about 16,000 bags found buyers from 28s.@30s. 6d., the remainder being taken in from 30s.@30s. 6d.; and 1,290 boxes Havana, and 575 hhds. Porto Rico also chiefly sold at steady rates. There is nothing of importance to report privately.

TALLOW—There was quite a panic in the market in the early part of the week, and Y. C. was sold as low as 58s.; but prices have since recovered, and the price to-day on the spot is 59s.

TEA—There continued to be a fair business in the medium and fine qualities of Congou, at full prices. In common Congou little doing. The nominal quotation is 10d. ℔ lb.

TIN—Flat. Common Blocks 117s., Bars 118s., Refined 121s.; Straits 110s.@111s., Banca 112s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—No business in Rough to report; the nearest quotation is 11s.@10s. 6d. Spirits dull; American in casks 39s.

In AMERICAN STOCK we have little variation to notice. Buyers of Massachusetts at 102. Maryland Sterling to be bought at 90. Virginia Sterling 5's at 85@86; ditto Dollars 6's at 92. Pennsylvania Railroad 6's at 82. Canada 6's 107, ex-div.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Money Affairs.

Money at the Bank of England and at the discount houses has been in good request, but the market continues in an easy position, and no pressure has been at all felt. The rate of Government Securities still ranges from 3½ to 4 ℔ cent. The repayment of the advances made by the Bank of England during the shutting of the transfer books, and amounting to nearly two millions sterling, having commenced, has added to the demand for money. The new French loan also draws a considerable quantity of gold from the market.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 6th of January gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,201,361	Decrease	£204,075
Other deposits	9,961,365	Decrease	577,952
Rest	3,191,367	Increase	46,944
On the other side of the account:			
Gov't. securities	£11,611,800	Increase	£274
Other securities	15,461,298	Decrease	325,408
Notes unemployed	7,306,785	Decrease	472,050

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,661,790, being an increase of £380,550, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,667,364, showing a decrease of £167,273, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£26,968,455
Government Debt	11,015,100	
Other Securities	2,984,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	12,968,455	
Silver Bullion		
		£26,968,455

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	
Rest	3,191,367	
Public Deposits, (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,201,361	
Other Deposits	9,961,364	
Seven days and other bills	961,420	
		£33,878,719
Government Securities, (including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,611,800	
Other Securities	15,461,298	
Notes	7,306,785	
Gold and Silver Coin	678,830	
		£33,878,719

JAN. 18, 1855. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The Money Article of the London Times, Friday P. M., Jan. 11, states that the intelligence of fresh conflicts between the Russians and Turks on the banks of the Danube had a depressing tendency on the Money Market yesterday, while, on the other hand, the accession of Sardinia to the Western Alliance was regarded with great satisfaction.

The accounts from the Paris Bourse mark a further decline of about ¼ per cent. At Amsterdam Russian has receded, and at Vienna, also prices are again showing weakness. At Hamburg money is readily obtainable at from 3 to 3½ per cent. The Bank Bullion returns of next week, to 13th January, are expected to exhibit a singularly heavy reduction in the stock of gold, it being estimated that upwards of £1,000,000 has been sent to France during the present week on account of the French Loan. This exceptional circumstance, however, will not cause any disquiet.

The Funds.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols during the past week:

	For Money— Lowest	Highest	Clos'g	For Account— Lowest	High'st	Clos'g
Saturday, Jan. 6	90⅝	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Monday, Jan. 8	91⅛	92⅛	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Tuesday, Jan. 9	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	92⅛	92⅛
Wednesday, Jan. 10	91⅞	92⅜	92⅛	91⅞	92⅜	92⅛
Thursday, Jan. 11	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	92	92⅛
Friday, Jan. 12	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	92	92⅛

American Securities.

The market for American Stocks present no new features of importance. The following are the quotations:

	Redeemable.		Prices.
U. States 6 per Cent. Bonds	1868	98	99
U. States 6 per Cent. Bonds	1868	103½	104½
U. States 6 per Cent. Stock	1867-1868	104	105
Pennsylvania 5 per Cents	—	75	76
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Bonds	1877	80	81
Massachusetts 5 per Cent. St. Bonds	1868	101	103
S. Carolina 5 per Ct. Bds. (Barings')	1856-1866	93	95
Maryland 5 per Cent. State Bonds	—	88	90
Virginia 5 per Cent. Bonds	1888	85	86
Virginia 6 per Cent. Bonds	1888	93	95
Kentucky 6 per Cent.	1868	85	87
Montreal City 6 per Cents	1857-1858	98	—
New-Orleans City 6 per Cent.	1868	78	80
New-Orleans City 6 per Cent.	1874	78	—
RAILROAD BONDS.			
Gt. Western of Illinois 10 p. Ct. 1st Mort.	1868	81	83
Pennsylvania Central 6 per Cent.	1880	85	87
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 1st Mort.	1866-1869	100	102
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 2d Mort.	1859	80	82
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 3d Mort.	1883	75	77
Northern Indiana 7 per Cent. 1st Mort.	1868	78	75
Terre Haute & Alton 7 p. Ct. 1st Mort.	1867	75	—

San Francisco Markets, to Dec. 30.

There has been a much better jobbing business done to-day than for any preceding day of the week. A good many country dealers are in town, and they have purchased to a fair extent. In first hands, however, goods are not sought for; and, with the exception of an increased animation in FLOUR, there are few new features in trade beside the improved jobbing requirements referred to.

FLOUR—The sales have been unusually large, and the prices of all grades have advanced. ... [illegible]

... $10; 700 do. Adelaide ... [illegible] ... and 60 do. do. and [illegible] ... Also, 2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour ... [illegible]

WHEAT—Sales of [illegible] ... (equal to 333,000 lbs.) ... [illegible]

BARLEY—Sales of 1,100 sacks California ... [illegible]

OATS—Sales of 150 sacks California ... [illegible]

BRAN—Jobbing sales of 600 sacks, at 1½c., ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Sales of 250 sacks at 1½c., and 150 do. at [illegible]

RICE—Sale of 500 mats China No. 2, at p. t.

SUGAR—Sales of 12,500 lbs. China No. 1, crushed, at 9½c.; and 250 mats Soochow ... [illegible] ... 8½c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Sale of 3,500 lbs. [illegible] at 14½c. ℔ lb.

POLAR OIL—Sales of 1,500 gallons Crude, ... [illegible] ... at 80c.; and 150 bbls. do. ... [illegible]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sale of 500 gallons at p. t.

NAILS—Sale of 1,000 kegs, to arrive, at p. t.

DRY GOODS—Sale of 50 bales [illegible] Brown Drills at 9c. ℔ yard.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 19.

At the Cattle Market to-day, 500 head of Beeves were offered and all sold at a general advance of from 25 to 75 ℔ cent.—the prices being $4 ... [illegible] ... and extra selling at higher prices. Hogs were in active demand, and with a light supply. Sales were made at $7.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Thursday—First Board— [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 15	Sun sets	5 [illegible]	Moon sets	1 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 46	Gov. Island	2 36	Hell Gate	4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Catawba, [illegible], New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships Junius, [illegible] ... Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool ... [illegible]

Brigs Sea Lark, [illegible] ... Osceola, Nickerson, Bermuda ... [illegible] ... Alston, Wyman, [illegible] ... Thompson, Charleston, Geo. Buckley.

Schrs. Ann Maria, [illegible] ... Challenge, Hathorn, [illegible] ... South, Simmons, Washington, J. H. [illegible] ... ell, Davidson, Wilmington, [illegible] ... (Port.) Silva, Oporto, [illegible] ... Richmond, C. H. Pierson ... [illegible]

Propeller Potter [illegible], Baltimore, [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Pacific, Nye, Liverpool Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins.

Steamship George Law, Fox, Aspinwall Jan. [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

[illegible]

Ship Golden Mirror, (of Boston,) McGuire, [illegible] ... to order, with mdse. to F. S. Conway & Co.

Ship Catharine, Andrews, Charleston, [illegible] ... Thos. Wardwell.

Brig Frank, Richardson, Cardenas 11 ds. ... [illegible] ... to Ceballos & Co.

[illegible]

Bark C[illegible], (of Boston,) Burgess, New-Orleans [illegible] ... with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Devonshire, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda [illegible] ... with wood, hides, &c., to Peniston & Jones.

Brig Willie, (of Machias,) Foster, Belize, (Hond.,) Dec. 17, with hides, mahogany, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Monterey, Saunders, Wilmington, with naval stores to master.

Schr. Golden Rule, Maloney, Wilmington, with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Mullin, Dover, Del., with corn to R. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. Sister, Boles, (Br.,) Smith, Palermo Dec. 2, with fruit to Chamberlain & Robinson.

Schr. Highland Lass, (Br.,) Foster, Cornwallis, N. S., 4 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Judge Bader, Roper, Georgetown, with naval stores to master.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, with mdse. to master.

The ship Calhoun, from Liverpool, reported below on the 24th inst., was an error. She was not in sight from the Highlands last evening.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool; Florida, [illegible]; Marion, Charleston; ships [illegible] ... Wilcox, Philadelphia; Annapolis, Bath, Liverpool.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.; meridian, do.; sunset, N. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 25—Arr. ship [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]